The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2436. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the Arago and City of Baltimore.

Full and Exclusive Details of the Battle of Solferino,

FROM

Our Correspondents at the Seat of War.

Effects of the French Victories in England and on the Continent.

MODIFIED ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA

CONTINUED AGITATION IN ITALY.

Occupation of the Tonal Pass by Garibaldi's Troops.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

State of the Money Markets of Paris and London.

The Steamship *Arago*, on the 29th June, from Southampton, with one day's later mails from Europe, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool on June 26.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes, June 27.

The screw steamer *Weser* will sail from Southampton on the 30th June.

The War in Italy—Great Battle of Solferino —Victory of the Allied Armies.

PARIS, Sunday, June 26.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following telegram:

CAVRIANA, Saturday—1:31 P. M.

The Emperor to the Empress:

It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. NIEL has been appointed Marshal of France.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.

No official message has been received to-day. The *Patrie* alleges that our victorious army has crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians. The *Presse* says that a private message from Berne has been spoken of, which puts down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 *hors de combat*, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 cannon captured.

The *Moniteur* of June 26, has the following:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11½ A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of the Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. NIEL and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior force.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TURIN, Sunday, June 26.

A message, dated the 25th, from the head-quarters of the Allies, announces that a battle has been fought at Solferino against the Austrians, who were commanded by the Emperor. The Allies took 30 cannon, 6 000 prisoners, and several flags. The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio. All the fortified positions of the enemy were taken. Prince NAPOLEON arrived yesterday at Parma, where he was received with enthusiasm.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, Saturday morning.

A battle on the Mincio began yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 6 the cannonade was heard distinctly at Verona. No official report received.

VERONA, Saturday, June 25, (*viâ* Vienna.)

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward, yesterday, as far as Guidizolo and Castelgoffredo, driving back the enemy. The collision of the two entire armies took place yesterday at 10 A. M. Our left wing, under Gen. WIMPFFEN, advanced nearly as far as Chiese. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese; but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunderstorm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

[The above telegram is official.]

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25.

The Austrian *Correspondence* contains the following. "The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and came upon a superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of 12 hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villa Franca."

BERNE, Saturday, June 25.

Advices have been received from a reliable source that 300 Piedmontese have arrived at Tirano with 700 volunteers, and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The telegraph line between Verona and Sandeck, through the Tyrol, has been completed as far as Mals.

The *Moniteur* of the 27th, publishes the following telegram from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11:55 A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio to attack us with the whole of their army, have been compelled to abandon their positions and to retire to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. We have 30 cannon, 3 flags, and captured more than 7,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army inflicted severe losses on the enemy, after having contended with great obstinacy against superior numbers. The *Moniteur* adds that the battle of the 24th of June is to bear the name of "The Battle of Solferino." PARIS, Monday, June 27.

A message from Cavriana announces that on the day of battle, the 24th, the Emperor was constantly in the hottest fire. The dangers which the Emperor ran increased still more the enthusiasm and daring of our soldiers.

BERNE, Monday, June 27.

A detachment of Chasseurs des Alps, commanded by Major MEDICI, has occupied the Pass of Tonal, between the Val Canonica and the Tyrol.

LATEST PER ARAGO.

By Telegraph from London to Southampton.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 29—3 P. M.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Paris, Wednesday morning, that the following telegram has been received from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

Our troops are crossing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired thence.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says that, at the battle of Solferino the Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped by the Austrians, but that they recovered, repulsed the enemy and kept their positions with exceeding courage.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 28.

Deserters from the Austrians unanimously state that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolenga. The position fell to the Piedmontese. D'HILLERS won Solferino and marched against Cavriana. The order of the army was admirable. One thousand Piedmontese were killed and about one thousand wounded. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire to Goito, being beaten along their whole line.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Very Latest Details from the Battle-Field of Solferino.

The Character of the Ground—The Forces Engaged—The French Emperor Grazed by a Musket-shot—Fearful Scenes on the Field—Complete Defeat of the Austrians—The French Advance from Milan—Pictures of the War—Milan, Brescia, Castiglione—Aspect of the Country—A Glimpse of Garibaldi—Political Movements and Speculations.

Milan After its Liberation—Scenes of the War—Movements of Troops—Garibaldi at Turin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

I am still blockaded in this city, and am growing impatient at the enforced delay. We have no intelligence from the seat of war upon which we can place any reliance, though plenty of floating rumors to make and keep us uneasy. Yesterday, our estimable *cocher* told us news had just arrived of an enormous battle, in which the Austrians had lost an immense number of thousands of men; and, to-day, we were told by a soldier in the hospital, who belonged to the division of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and was wounded at Marignan, that he had received a letter from a comrade, saying they had advanced *beyond* Mantua into the famous quadrilateral of which so much has been said. The first rumor, of course, was false. The second *may* be true; if so, it indicates a purpose to cut off Mantua from the other fortresses and, perhaps, besiege that and Peschiera at the same time, if the Austrians shall decline a general engagement. But little reliance can be placed, however, on any of these reports. The newspapers of this city, like those of Turin, amount to nothing whatever in the way of intelligence. They are small sheets, in very large type, and evincing neither enterprise nor ability. The Lombard *Gazette* is the largest of those published here, and was the official paper under the Austrian rule. The day after Gen. GYULAI's defeat, however, as soon as the city authorities had declared themselves subjects of the Sardinian King, it took down the double-headed eagle which had adorned its head, and is now the official organ of the new *regime*. In the way of versatility, this goes a *little* ahead of your neighbor of the *Herald*; —but it is in this respect, as in many others, a very good representative of the Milanese people. It is not likely that they were ever very well satisfied with the Austrian rule;—but they were certainly very discreet in avoiding all expressions and indications of discontent, until after the decisive defeat of Magenta, and the actual departure of the Austrian army. *Then* they welcomed the French as their saviours, and hailed the Sardinians as their brethren. The *Gazette*, like all the other papers here, gets its telegraphic news of the war mainly from Paris, which is three days from Brescia, while Milan by rail, is less than three hours! It is quite in vain, therefore, to look to the Italian journals for news of what *has* been done at head quarters, to say nothing of indications of the immediate future.

It is a fact, however, that a very large train of heavy artillery has passed through this city within the last two days, in the direction of Mantua:—but whether it is to be used at that place or not remains to be seen. There can be no doubt that the next step in the campaign will be the reduction of Peschiera and Mantua:—but whether that is to be done by siege or by battle in the open field, depends entirely upon the disposition of the Austrians. Their new General, Count SCHLICK, may be inclined to redeem the reputation of the army from the stain it has received in the previous encounters:—or, on the other hand, discretion may overbear all such considerations. It is but just to say, however, that no soldiers could possibly have fought better, or with more resolute and determined bravery, than the Austrian troops: the default has been with their *officers*, and especially with their Commander-in-Chief.

As I stood this afternoon in the door of my hotel, the Albergo del San Marino, a common *coupé* hack drove by, with two officers inside, and followed by a crowd of people. It stopped at the City Hall, which is close at hand,—and while one of the officers got out, the other, who remained inside, was saluted with loud cries of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" and with clapping of hands and great applause. He had come from the Army near Peschiera upon some business connected with the operations there, and returned, I was told, this afternoon. I mingled with the crowd and had a good look at this famous chief as he sat in the carriage. There is nothing very marked in his appearance,—though he has a good face and wears a look of resolution. He wore the uniform of a Sardinian officer, a green coat, a small cap with a projecting front, and silver epaulettes. His presence in the city was not generally known, but wherever his carriage appeared, and his name was mentioned, he was greeted with marked enthusiasm. I mentioned the fact of his having been in town to an officer of the National Guard, which was extemporized immediately after the departure of the Austrians, and inquired about his popularity. He said everybody admired his valor, shouted over his brilliant exploits, and thought highly of him as a military man; but in politics he represented a principle which nobody cared for and had no popularity. "He is a *democrat*," said he, with a shrug of the shoulders and a contemptuous *pish!*

The new Milanese National Guard, do not present as yet a very soldierly appearance;—and though they may be quite adequate to the preservation of peace within the city, especially so long as that peace is not threatened with disturbance, I should not like to rely upon them in an encounter with tried troops in an open fight. The authorities, during the short time they have been in power, have been very diligent in issuing regulations for them, and the tailors of the town are doing their best to provide them with proper uniforms. As yet, however, they look very much like an untrained militia, and handle their muskets as if they were much heavier than their weight avoirdupois would indicate. All arts, however, must have a beginning;—and it is very possible that in time they may rival, in excellence of discipline and soldierly regularity on parade, our best regiments of New-York volunteers.

I went into the military hospital to-day. Most of the wounded are doing well, and very nearly all would be considered convalescent. I was surprised on being told that the whole number of disabled French troops now in Milan was about *ten thousand*,—though quite half that number are sufficiently recovered to be about the streets. They receive very excellent care, both from their professional attendants and from the people of the town;—and a large proportion of them will be ready soon, beyond doubt, to resume their places in the ranks. One with whom we talked had received a bad wound in the leg, above the knee from a musket ball fired from the village of Magenta;—he seemed tolerably well satisfied, however, inasmuch as he was with those who crossed the bridge of Buffalora in the morning and had fought his way the whole distance,—to the village. He had done a good day's work, and only received his wounds at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that after the Austrians blew up the arches of the bridge, the French laid down planks over them in such a way as to make them passable, not only for infantry, but for cavalry also. Another soldier lost his fore-finger by a musket-ball in the fight at Marignan, and was inclined to complain of his enforced inaction, as he had only three months longer to serve; and a third, whom we met in the streets, was quite indignant because he had been kept for five weeks at Novi *baking bread* for the army, and had not been engaged in any of the fights. It must be a very curious lot in life, I am aware, which leaves absolutely nothing to complain of,—but I confess this man's murmuring seemed a little unreasonable. I comforted him as well as I could by telling him *his* turn would probably come ere long. He replied sorrowfully that he hoped so, but was greatly afraid they would send him back to the bakeries.

When we hear of a city just abandoned by an enormous army, we naturally expect to find in it some of the marks and signs of war. We look at least for confusion and half-recovered consternation, if not for symptoms of ravage and destruction. We think of terrified children, and women drowned in tears—and can scarcely imagine that the ordinary pursuits of life should have resumed their course so soon. But a stranger visiting Milan would see no reason to suspect that the City had heard of war for a hundred years. Business and pleasure sweep along in their accustomed channels. The shop-windows are full of attractive trinkets:—the *cafés* are crowded with their *habitués*:—hacks and porters are at their usual stands;—Punch and Judy draw their accustomed crowds upon the public squares:—and the whole town seems just as full of life and gayety as if nothing unusual had taken place within its gates. It is only when you meet a Zouave on crutches, or a French artillery-man with his arm in a sling, or a Sardinian trooper with his head tied up from a sabre-cut, that you think of war as a thing to be seen and felt out of books and bulletins. I spent a quarter of an hour of twilight looking at the mimic fights of little figures which a showman was exhibiting under the shadow of that wonder of the world—the great Cathedral. Beside me in the crowd stood two *Turcos*—those fearful and ferocious Arabs of the French army. What hideous brutes they are upon close inspection! Dark as our negroes—with low, retreating foreheads—coarse, sensual faces—brawny arms and the activity of cats, they seem more like animals than men, and fight from the instinct which animates the tiger rather than the moral courage which is the attribute of man.

After dusk I walked out upon the *Place d'Armés*—a large, level open field beside the citadel. Soldiers, of whom a thousand or so are here encamped, were mingled with citizens. Some were amusing the children—others were rehearsing to the curious *canaille* the history of their fights—and those more gallantly disposed were making themselves agreeable to the black-eyed but not over-cleanly females for whom camp-life seemed to have a resistless fascination.

A crowd of Milanese boys, with the imitative instinct which animates boys everywhere, were marching over the field, with shouldered sticks, and under a leader of their own choosing,—while ten or fifteen youths of greater age paraded the field singing in capital style—though with somewhat more of noise than melody,—the stirring war-songs of the country. A large park of artillery,—tents pitched to the number of two or three hundred, and bivouac fires blazing under the splendid trees which shade what a fortnight since was the grand promenade of the Milanese—filled up this lively and picturesque scene. I lingered around until the evening drum called the troops to their quarters, and then returned to my lodgings,—where I should have been much more pleasantly, and perhaps quite as usefully, employed, in laying in a stock of sleep against to-morrow's fatigue, as in scribbling this gossipping, and not very interesting or important epistle.

H. J. R.

Passage of the Alps—Happy Appearance of the Country—Garibaldi's True Position in the Sardinian Army—Count Cavour Insists upon his Appointment—Curious Political Features of the Situation—Visit to Magenta—Estimate of the Dead—Character of the Ground.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

It was difficult to remain in Paris when "all the world" had gone to the war. One felt effeminate in promenading on the Boulevards in the company of old men, women and children, sweet-scented dandies and other types of the genus non-combatant. The smell of blood came to us from across the Alps, and by that inexplicable perversity of human nature which pushes one towards scenes of carnage, stimulated the desire to depart. It only required the arrival of the Governor to put the desire into execution, and here we are at the capital of Lombardy, in the rear-guard of the allied army, ready to give you facts and impressions on the subject of the war.

In ordinary times a trip across the Alps and through the principal cities of Northern Italy is a sort of odyssey—a voyage into the kingdom of poetry and of antiquity. Every town, every mountain pass, every river and plain, has its history crowded with great events. One ought to approach such a land with awe and reverence, but surely he cannot do so now. The names that were hallowed to him by time and distance are now bandied about by high and low, until all their romance is gone; the roads, the towns, the places are now put to such vulgar uses that there is no longer room for illusion. Every man, even to the coachman who drives a public vehicle, carries a map in his pocket and points out the most minute localities with readiness. The fact is, the land of romance and of song has fallen into the public domain, and what was yesterday a poem is to-day a chapter of terrible prose.

Thus, as we approached the Alps through the charming valleys of Savoy, all attempts at romance were inexorably put to flight by the songs, the cheers, and the shouts of half a dozen car-loads of French artillery-men who had been hitched on to our train, and who were going to the siege of Mantua—at least so they had been told at Paris. This thing of going to war by steam, of moving whole armies by steam, broke in seriously upon our souvenirs of HOMER and OVID and CICERO. Then, as we commenced in a diligence the passage of the Alps, at the famous Mont Cenis, our reveries of antiquity were again deranged by interminable trains of homely mule-carts carrying boxes of biscuits all the way from Paris to the army in Italy, and by other carts laden with spades to throw up fortifications, to dig ditches, and, perhaps, graves. Besides these there were artillery-wagons in pieces, whole parks of artillery, sacks of flour and oats, and empty bags to make gabions. The whole mountain region—a distance of sixty miles—was occupied by an almost unbroken line of these essential sinews of war. Arrived in Italy, it was impossible to mount a railway train in which we did not have, as an advanced or rear guard, a regiment of singing, shouting soldiers, hurrying joyously to the field of battle. The stations were incumbered with the material of war, awaiting transportation; the natives—"natives" in its vulgarest sense—crowded the dépôts, and stolidly gazed at their liberators as they passed, and the whole country was one scene of bustle and confusion, by steam.

It was not unnatural, after what had been published on the subject, that one should enter Italy with the notion that he was to see at every step some evidences of suffering and spoliation; but, with the exception of the battle fields, there are no such evidences, even in the places occupied by the enemy. Certainly there appeared to be an almost total absence of farm animals; but the cause of this absence may not always have been a matter of complaint to the proprietors, while the houses and the grain-fields showed absolutely no trace of the war which has swept over the country. Men and women—more of the last than of the first—were employed in the fields cutting wheat, plowing up corn, or regulating the sluices of their rice-fields. Aside from what was to be seen on the railways, there was nothing to excite a suspicion that anything unusual had taken place.

At Turin, the capital of Sardinia, we had letters to official persons, which gained for us some facts of a general character, not without a certain importance. For example, we learned there the true position of GARIBALDI in the Sardinian army, and this position is the very opposite of everything that has been published heretofore on the subject. When, at the beginning of the war, it was proposed to form a *corps d'armée* composed entirely of volunteers, Gen DE LA MARMORA, Minister of War, who is a *martinet* of the most fogyish stamp, opposed the measure with violence, his opposition being based on a general sentiment of contempt for volunteers and their utility. Count CAVOUR, while sharing his colleague's opinion as to the general inutility of the volunteer service, yet approved the measure as a political and revolutionary arm, by which to raise up additional embarrassments for the Austrians; and this was evidently the true ground. Neither Minister would yield his position, Gen. DE LA MARMORA absolutely refusing to sign GARIBALDI's commission as General, and M. CAVOUR insisting that the volunteers should be enrolled. At length a compromise was agreed upon. The decree constituting a corps of volunteers in the Sardinian service, and a commission appointing GARIBALDI its General, were drawn up by Count CAVOUR, *and signed by the Minister of the Interior*—an act which is evidently unconstitutional, but which is accepted by a majority of the Cabinet and by the Parliament as a binding contract. It is only thus, and in this light, that GARIBALDI can be regarded as belonging to the regular service in the Sardinian army.

When GARIBALDI came to Turin, and a few weeks later to Milan, Gen. DE LA MARMORA refused to see him, an act which was not approved by the King and Emperor, and which created for him an amount of ill-will among the people that will, perhaps, cost him his place in the Cabinet of Turin.

It is here the place to speak of the political sentiment of the Italian people in connection with GARIBALDI. When the name of this officer is mentioned, either at Turin or at Milan, the countenance of the speaker is lightened up, and it requires no great amount of penetration to discover that his name is the key to every heart. In fact, we have unmistakable evidences that the name of GARIBALDI carries with it in the minds of the people an idea of republicanism, and that if they shout for King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Sardinian Constitution, it is only because that is the best thing they can get, and because it is infinitely preferable to the Austrian dominion. I have been told even that Gen. DE LA MARMORA, to evade the reproaches which GARIBALDI's prodigious successes throw upon him, takes refuge behind the political dangers which this dauntless chief has raised up. These dangers are already occupying the attention of Count CAVOUR, and we may certainly predict that they will be averted, since GARIBALDI himself opposes any movement other than that in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL and a constitutional monarchy.

There is another fact in connection with the King's Cabinet, both curious and instructive. It will be recollected that there lives in Bologna, in the Roman States, a gentleman who, since 1820, has been an intimate personal friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was when LOUIS NAPOLEON and his elder brother were commanding in the Italian Revolution of that epoch, that the acquaintance was made. All three met and took oaths together over the altar of the Carbonari. Three years ago this gentleman published a pamphlet, which had an immense circulation in Italy, pointing out the duty of NAPOLEON III. toward the Italian population, recalling the days when the Emperor, yet a boy, commanded Italian patriots, and predicting for him in such an eventuality, a glorious career and a still more glorious place in the history of the world.

Soon after the publication of this pamphlet, its author was invited to Paris, and much to the astonishment of the etiquette-observing people of the palace, was invited to take up his abode, like some foreign King or Prince, in the Tuileries. Well, this gentleman—I have not been able to recall his name at this moment—a citizen of Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, and an intimate personal friend of NAPOLEON III., is now the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the King of Sardinia. Count CAVOUR *ad interim* Minister of War, signs the papers and reserves the approval of all the acts of the Foreign Department; but the gentleman of Bologna, in fact, conducts the affairs of the Department.

The reader may draw from this curious fact whatever conclusion he pleases; but he should not forget that Bologna was the first town in the Roman States that declared for VICTOR EMANUEL, that the whole northern part of the Pope's Kingdom has followed the example, and demanded to be annexed to Sardinia. The day we reached Turin it was reported in the diplomatic corps that only the day previously the Count CAVOUR had informed the people of Bologna that *their demand for annexation would be* (later on) *accepted by the King*. If this be true, its importance cannot be exaggerated. It constitutes an anomalous situation, difficult to penetrate in its bearings or probable solution. The Emperor NAPOLEON has guaranteed the integrity of the Pope's dominions. Gen. GUYON scrupulously executes his orders in smothering all demonstrations in favor of Sardinia at Rome, and yet the northern provinces of these dominions are permitted to declare for Sardinia, and are to be annexed thereto. The complication is obvious to every one, and for myself, I admit my inability to penetrate either the motive or the solution.

It is said in official circles at Turin that the French losses at Magenta in killed and wounded were 8,000, instead of 5,000, as appears in the French report; while the French estimate of the Austrian losses (20,000 killed and wounded) is not exaggerated. From indications gathered on the battle-field of Magenta, these estimates must closely approximate the truth. For example, we found in one gravel ditch near the railroad, and which had been dug to obtain gravel for the ballasting of the road, 2,500 bodies interred. These were at the village of Magenta, where the last stand of the enemy was made against MCMAHON's division, and within a stone's throw of the famous Palace Jacobi, now almost crumbling into ruins from the effects of the French artillery. On no other part of the entire battle-field is there to be found such a mass of the dead as here; but these were not all killed at the village of Magenta. The deep ditch already dug, and the loose nature of the gravelly earth, induced those charged with the burying of the dead to prefer this to other points more or less distant as a burying place. At the bridge of Magenta we found in an orchard a mound in which about one hundred soldiers had been buried—83 Austrians and the balance Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard. The balance of the graves scattered over the field were all smaller than this one, and we came in our estimate to an aggregate mortality on the field of battle of 3,000. To this estimate must be added 500 dead or to die in the hospitals, which gives a total of 3,500 dead. This, it will be perceived, is about a fair proportion of dead against 24,500 wounded—that is to say, against the number wounded severely enough to enter the hospital, for those whose wounds are simple are dressed on the field; they never enter the hospital, and are not counted among the wounded. The principal part of the fighting, at the battle of Magenta, occurred at the village of Magenta, at the bridge of Magenta, and at the village of Buffalora.

Up to the moment we left Paris, all the accounts of the battle which had been published left but an imperfect impression upon the mind, either of the alternations of the struggle, or of the ground itself. We spent an afternoon on the battle-field, and I think I can throw some light on the subject. To begin: The river Ticino, at this point, runs nearly due north and south. The macadamised road and the accompanying railroad from Novara to Milan, cross the river in a direct line from east to west. There are two bridges and two villages which figure prominently in the reports of this battle, and which form the key to a proper understanding of it. These are the bridge and village of Buffalora, and the bridge (new bridge) and village of Magenta. But the point to be remembered is, that all four of these places are totally separate, and each one has its own history in the battle. The bridge of Buffalora must not be confounded with the village of Buffalora, nor must the bridge of Magenta be confounded with the village of that name.

The bridge of Buffalora is on the river Ticino, and serves as the crossing for the road and railroad, already mentioned, from Novara to Milan. There is no other permanent bridge over the Ticino for several miles up and down the river. Crossing this bridge and going due east on the road to Milan, (accompanied at a few rods distant on the right by the railroad,) we arrive, at a distance of nearly two miles, at the Naviglia Grande, running, like the river, due north and south, and crossed here by a bridge, called *the Bridge* of Magenta. Continuing east on the same road, we arrive, at a distance of more than a mile further on, at *the Village* of Magenta. The village of Buffalora is situated on the Grand Canal, something like a mile to the north of the bridge of Magenta. There is also a point called Corbetto, still further east than the village of Magenta, and at the right of the road and railroad.

Now, at the battle, let the reader recollect that the Austrian right wing rested on the villages of Magenta and Corbetto, their centre at the bridge of Magenta, and their left at the village of Buffalora, with their backs directly toward the bridge of Buffalora. The Austrian army thus stood in the form of a crescent some five miles in length, with their faces to the north, awaiting the approach of NAPOLEON, who crossed the Ticino six miles north of the bridge of Buffalora, on pontoon-bridges thrown across the river at Turbigo, and advanced to the south, right in the face of the Austrian position.

A word as to the nature of the ground. Villages in old countries are always compact; those of Magenta and Buffalora cover each not more than thirty acres of ground, and in general between one village and another there are no houses of any kind. The farmers live in the villages. The battle-field of Magenta is covered by orchards, vineyards and grain-fields. The fields are intersected irregularly by green hedges and rows, and clumps of ornamental trees, so that the view is intercepted. The space intervening between the Ticino and the canal is a low, level plain, cut up by ornamental rows of trees into meadows, which are sometimes overflowed by the river. Just before arriving at the canal, the ground abruptly rises about twenty feet, and once upon the elevation the country again becomes a level plain as far as the eye extends. The canal is upon and near the edge of the rise, and but little of the struggle took place in the bottom-land between the canal and the river.

The battle commenced principally at the village of Buffalora, continued longest at the bridge of Magenta, (the bridge of Magenta,) which was several times taken and retaken, and which bears all the marks of a most fearful struggle, and terminated at the village of Magenta. The Austrians turned their backs upon the bridge of Buffalora, because, when driven across this bridge the two days before from their fortifications at San Martino, they blew up the two last arches of the bridge, and did not deem it possible for any important body of men to cross there. CANROBERT, however, a little late on the day of the great battle, succeeded in passing the broken arches with his division, and attacking the enemy thus in the rear, placed them between two fires. The Emperor had already driven them from Buffalora; CANROBERT drove them from the bridge of Magenta, while MCMAHON finished the day gloriously at their last point of refuge at the village of Magenta.

The French soldiers complain of and ridicule the mode of fighting of the Austrians; they call them drawing-room soldiers; they say: "The brigands can only fight from a chamber, through a port-hole, where we can't reach them with the bayonet." And this remark of the French soldiers we have verified everywhere. All the way from Alessandria to Milan, wherever the Austrians had made any stand, the houses and the walls were perforated with holes (*meurtrières*), and the dilapidated condition of the windows showed that the French must have spent a good deal of ammunition in dislodging them from their hiding places. The houses in the villages of Buffalora and Magenta, and at the bridge of Magenta, are literally riddled with balls. The walls of the Palace Jacobi are of brick, about eighteen inches thick, and are old and consolidated. More than twenty-five balls from the new French rifled cannon passed through these walls, making a hole about a foot in diameter, and sometimes passing through an interior partition as well. In the upper parts of the house the balls passed through and through. We visited this house in detail, and left it deeply impressed with the force and the effectiveness of the new French arms.

Neither of the Commanders-in-Chief at the battle of Magenta could see the progress of the struggle, on account of the fruit and ornamental trees that covered the ground, and both were obliged to rely upon the reports brought to them by their aids-de-camp. GYULAI was stationed at a chateau near the scene of action, and I am told that during the battle he betrayed the greatest confusion and irritation. He rode continually up and down the lawn, swearing and blustering, while HESS remained calm and collected; and apparently enjoying GYULAI's confusion. When at last the battle was lost, and GYULAI sunk his spurs into his horse and galloped from his post of observation, HESS is said to have displayed a smile of satisfaction. This statement, however, is obtained from the people of the chateau, and must be taken for what it is worth.

On the battle field we gathered many details of the great struggle, which would require too much space to be repeated here. It appears clear from these narratives that at certain points, and especially while the guard was still maintaining the shock of the whole Austrian army, some feats of unparelled heroism were performed by the French soldiers. At the bridge of Magenta six hundred men held it; were repulsed and retook several times their position against a body of fifteen thousand Austrians, and would have been literally cut to pieces but for the timely arrival of CANROBERT's *corps* from behind. Fifteen Zouaves at another place actually pursued 600 Austrians, who had thrown away their guns and were in flight, and bayoneted a goodly number of them as they ran. Everything we have seen or heard confirms what you will have read a hundred times—that the battle came near being lost to the French by the tardy arrival of their Sardinian reserves. Neither the King nor the Piedmontese took any part in the fight. The honor belongs entirely to the Emperor and to the French.

Here, at Milan, the town is still rejoicing at its deliverance from the Austrians. Every window has its Sardinian or French flag, an enormous tri-color crowns the spire of the famous Cathedral, the streets are crowded with people who seem gay and happy, and nearly every man and woman carries a piece of tri-colored (Sardinian) ribbon on his or her dress. In all this there is a little of bravado, for, according to the Piedmontese, which, perhaps, is not competent testimony, the Lombards have shown altogether too much docility—too much indifference to Austrian rule. The ribbon is a defiance which, according to them, comes too late; it is a risk of life, liberty and property, after the danger is past; and since they do not owe their independence to any act of their own, the Piedmontese look upon this ribbon demonstration as an example of bad taste. Every Milanese to whom we talk, takes occasion to boast loudly of the rapidity with which they threw up barricades and organized their defences on the day after the battle of Magenta, when the enemy was far away in the direction of Lodi. They tell us also that they have sent ten thousand men to GARIBALDI—a statement which may certainly be reduced one-half. The National Guard now furnishes the garrison of the town; the palace of the *Etat Major* is opposite my window, and I should infer, from their appearance, that this body is entirely composed of the better class of the population. They look more like gentlemen than soldiers; their gold watches and chains and seal-rings correspond badly with a military cap and a bayoneted musket.

The town is full of wounded soldiers of all ranks, and of officers and soldiers on their way to Brescia. One hundred and fifty seige guns of enormous dimensions have just passed through here on their way against Verona, (their conductors say,) and more are arriving.

The employes on the railroads and in the public offices have been changed here, but the local laws are yet in operation.

Every person whom we address takes especial pains to execrate the memory of GYULAI. He is not only odious for his treatment of the people of the country, but for his treatment of his own soldiers. His removal and disgrace is hailed with delight.

We were astonished to find so few strangers at Milan. We found good vacant rooms at one of the two best hotels of the place, and at the other one the same state of things existed. The town is crowded with foreign soldiers, but the traveling public is clearly wanting.

We leave to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for Brescia, by horse conveyance, the railroad being entirely monopolized by the army for the transportation of its soldiers, siege trains, and other material of war. The head-quarters of the French army was till two days ago at Brescia. The last affair of GARIBALDI is admitted here as a defeat—the first one he has met. This officer was in town to-day, and created great enthusiasm. MALAKOFF.

Letter from Brescia—Preparations for the Great Battle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Friday, June 24, 1859.

I arrived here late last night—or rather at 1 o'clock this morning—after a very hard ride of 18 hours, in what was styled a diligence—*lucus a non lucendo*. I have no time to make any notes of things notable on the road, as I intend immediately after breakfast to push on in pursuit of the GRAND ARMY. The fact is, the rapidity with which the Austrians have conducted their retreat puts all the ordinary modes of traveling quite out of the question. The railroads have been monopolized by the French army, so that civilians are turned over to the tender mercies of public stages and *vetturini*. Between Milan and this place,—a distance of sixty miles,—the Emperor has given orders that not even troops shall any longer be permitted to travel by rail, as he requires the entire service of the road for the provisions and other material of war. As we passed along the road, therefore, we constantly encountered soldiers on the march, and the number of carts laden with food and other materials of war which we passed *en route* was perfectly incalculable.

We were told in the little villages which we passed during the latter part of our journey, that a tremendous cannonade had been heard all the morning yesterday in the direction of Brescia. When we reached Cocaglio the report—said to have been brought by a French officer just from Brescia—was that the Austrians had attacked the French at Montechiaro and after a hard fight had compelled the Emperor to fall back upon Brescia—but that the French had afterwards repulsed them and driven them a considerable distance beyond Montechiaro. This morning we hear that nothing of the sort has taken place—that the French head-quarters is still at Montechiaro, but that it is to be removed this morning to Castiglione—about five miles further on and about twenty from this town. Yesterday afternoon the Emperor made a personal *reconnaissance* in the direction of Peschiera—and a portion of the French advanced guard took 450 Austrians prisoners.

A movement forward will probably take place very soon, and it is not at all impossible that a general engagement may occur within a day or two. If anything of the kind takes place, you will probably hear of it through the Paris and London papers, by telegraph from Milan, as soon as you will receive this letter, but nothing later than this can very well reach you by mail.

The weather is delightful, clear and warm, but with just enough wind to prevent the heat from being stifling. I inclose a small plan of the town of Brescia, which will show you how it is defended. It is quite a large town, containing 35,000 inhabitants, and is completely commanded by the heights along the northern side of it, on which the citadel is placed. An immense train of pontoons passed through here this morning. I understand that the French cavalry and artillery are all *this side* of Montechiaro, and that it is impossible to get a place to sleep between this place and that, except on the road side; this is particularly encouraging for me. Brescia is still closely guarded, and strict precautions are taken to prevent any *but Frenchmen* from going toward the army. Yours,

H. J. R.

From the Battle-field of Solferino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTIGLIONE, Italy, Friday night, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. You will get the official summary of its results by telegraph before this letter reaches you, and will be prepared, therefore, for this statement of its magnitude. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet—for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report. But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000—dead or disabled—lie, on this bright, starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills—which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills,—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village,—and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. NAPOLEON promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation. They were *three times* driven out of the town, before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. I was afraid to change it, moreover, because, although I might easily have gone more directly and closely upon the field, I could not have found any eminence upon the plain from which I could have had so swee

INTERESTING FACTS OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY.

Extracts from George Sumner's Fourth of July Oration, Delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

In 1776 the great Powers of Europe were at peace, and England was at full liberty to throw on our shores the whole force of her arms.

In the great contest which ensued—a contest for self-government and for the equal rights of man—perils were encountered and sufferings were endured, which we, calmly enjoying their fruits, remember with gratitude to the men who toiled for us, and with fealty to the principles which they proclaimed.

The struggle was long and unequal; and when the enemy succeeded in gaining possession of New York, the timid began to falter. All eyes were now turned to Europe. Delegates had been already dispatched to seek the assistance of France, and their hopes were not disappointed. One million of francs were given from the French treasury—cannon and military stores furnished from the arsenals of France—other stores to the value of a million of dollars placed in colonial ports accessible to our vessels—and a series of friendly acts commenced, which, on the 6th of February, 1778, was continued in a treaty of alliance, and in a declaration by which France bound herself to make no peace with England until the independence of the United States was fully recognized.

But it was not France alone which came to our aid. During that summer of '76 one of those brave men who were the creators of the naval glory of our country—Captain LEE, of Marblehead—cruising under a commission from Congress, having taken and sent home five valuable prizes—finding it necessary to refit and obtain supplies and munitions of war, entered the port of Bilbao in Spain. The captains of two of his prizes and a part of their crews were on board. These officers immediately protested against their capture, and had Capt. LEE arrested on a charge of piracy. The local authorities sent the documents of the case to Madrid, together with the commission granted by this new and unknown power. Here was a critical juncture in our affairs. On the decision of the Spanish ministry depended, not alone the fate of Capt. LEE, but whether some of the most important ports in Europe should be opened or closed to our cruisers and privateers. The English Minister in Spain brought all his influence to bear against us. At this moment the Declaration of the 4th of July reached Madrid. The complaint against Capt. LEE was dismissed—supplies for his ship and aid in repairing it were furnished—and public declaration made that in Spanish ports the new flag of America was as free and as welcome as was the old and haughty flag of England.

This act of friendship was but the beginning. It was soon followed by a present of one million francs in hard cash to the commercial agent of Congress—then military stores were sent to us from Bilbao—then the hint was given that three thousand barrels of powder, stored at New-Orleans, were at our service—the port of Havana was opened to us on the same terms as to France, and the further hint given that if an American ship should look in there occasionally it would find the door of a certain magazine open, and something in it useful for the war.

This was not the end of Spanish favors. Blankets for ten regiments were sent as a present to Congress, through JOHN LANGDON, of Portsmouth—ship loads of military stores were dispatched—and on JOHN JAY appearing at Madrid as Minister of the new States, without any provision being made by Congress for money to pay even his house rent, another gift of $150,000 in hard cash was made to him for us.

More yet. Though the declaration in regard to Capt. LEE was the earliest act of recognition by any power except France, Spain abstained from making a treaty with our Minister, for the very excellent reason that to do so would have been tantamount to a declaration of war against England, for which she was not prepared. But that eminent man who then held the reins of power in Spain, FLORIDA BLANCA, was not idle. He immediately commenced building new ships and arming those already built—the annual expenses of the navy, usually about one hundred million reals, or five million dollars, were suddenly raised to twenty million dollars,—and, in the spring of '79, thirty-six ships of the line, mounting more guns than any fleet she ever had, being ready for sea, she declared war against England. This immense fleet, of which seven were three-deckers, of 100 to 120 guns, (our solitary three-decker, the *Pennsylvania*, has never yet got to sea) this immense fleet joined the French fleet, sailed to attack the common enemy, and uniting their arms and the succeeding year, intercepted the troops and supplies which had been sent to aid in our conquest.

FLORIDA BLANCA did not stop here, but while engaged in his naval preparations, made a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco which closed his ports to the English—opened relations with HYDER ALI in India, and fomented the war which that powerful prince maintained against England. RICHARD RUSH, writing shortly after to Gen. GATES, says: "Heaven prosper our allies! HYDER ALI is the standing toast at my table." FLORIDA BLANCA did not rest content with this, but used all the wiles of diplomacy, and all the force of Spain, to make difficulties for England in every part of the globe. When we are disposed to stretch the hand of covetousness toward any possession of now weakened Spain, let us remember the helping hand she gave to us, in our hour of suffering and of peril.

But the labors of Spain did not stop here. England, driven to desperation, used all her arts to draw the Northern Powers into her alliance, and with RUSSIA succeeded so well that fifteen ships of the line were fitted out at Cronstadt, and the intimation given by the Empress CATHARINE to Sir JAMES HARRIS, afterwards Lord MALMESBURY, that this fleet would soon be ready to aid England in her contest. British Ministers announced the joyful fact, and one of their journals even declared the Russian fleet to be already at Plymouth.

In one week all this was changed; and there suddenly appeared, in the Spring of 1780, the important declaration of Russia that led to the Armed Neutrality, which has been called by writers on International Law, "the Charter of the liberty of the seas." By this, the Empress declared that her fleet was fitted out, not to aid England, but to maintain the principles that—free ships make free goods—that the neutral flag covers enemies' property—and that no blockade which was not maintained by an effective force—no blockade made merely by the London *Gazette*, would be recognized as valid.

JOHN ADAMS, then Minister at the Hague, saw at once the whole force of this step, and, in a dispatch to Congress, said: "A declaration of war against England, on the part of Russia, could not have been more decisive," and again, "The pretended preëminence of the British flag is now destroyed." "Russia now will never take part with England, and all the maritime powers must either remain neutral or join against her."

In the House of Lords a wail of despair was set up. "I shudder," said Lord SHELBURNE, "when I think of this Russian manifesto; by it the independence of America is consummated;" and Lord CAMDEN declared that "the Queen of the Seas was deposed, and her sceptre fallen!"

Desperate efforts were made by British Ministers to meet the emergency. Appeals were addressed to Denmark and Sweden, but without effect; and during this year, 1780, Sweden, Denmark and Holland joined the league with Russia, which was, in its effects a league of hostility to England. Holland also soon joined in the war; so that on one side stood England solitary and alone,—on the other, using all their forces against her, the United States,

FRANCE,
SPAIN,
HYDER ALI,
HOLLAND,

while all the Northern Powers were armed, nominally neutral, but really hostile to her autocratic pretensions.

One of our wisest statesmen, JOHN ADAMS, exclaimed, a few years later: "We owe the blessings of peace not to the causes assigned, but to the armed neutrality." And who was the real author of the armed neutrality? Who conceived that act, and who, by his ingenuity and indefatigable perseverance, led Russia, and with her the Northern powers to adopt it? FLORIDA BLANCA, the Minister of Spain. And to him and to his country, I here render the honor, with all the more pleasure that this has not usually been done, and that the documents which establish their claim are in my possession.

For such aid as the armed neutrality gave us—again we have to thank Spain.

With all this inequality of force the war still went on. Constant efforts were made by England to induce the Colonies to return to their allegiance—and, to their shame be it said, men were found ready to to listen to her propositions—men who, seduced by the hope of rewards, and by the promise of offices for themselves or for their sons, consented to sneer at and deny the principles of the Declaration. It was after intercourse with such men that the intelligent Minister of one of our Allies wrote home to his Government that there was more real enthusiasm for American liberty in the smallest *café* in Paris, than in a large portion of the society which he met.

Again and again were terms offered by England to Spain and to France, but the constant reply was, a refusal to treat until we were free.

Peace and freedom were at length secured, and from that time—through various vicissitudes and difficulties—our country—by confidence in Democratic principles—in the people—and by the spirit of mutual forbearance and charity among them—has gone on prospering and increasing till in *material* force it stands among the mightiest; and, did we but always act up to the immortal truths of the Declaration, would be in *moral* force the mightiest of the earth.

While the Old World, to which we turned for succor against our unnatural parent, is echoing to the clang of arms, and hostile legions stand arrayed for combat,

"We may live securely in our towns;
We may sit
Under our vines, and make the miteries
Of other nations a discourse for us
And lend them sorrows;—for ourselves
We may safely forget there are such things as tears."

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE IN HER ITALIAN WAR.

But it is not in man to be indifferent. The enduring sympathies of our nature demand an object; and besides, our early ties to France must make us feel a special interest in her actions and destiny. What then is the object of the war in which she is engaged, and what responsibility have we in the contest?

The actual war between Italy and France on one side, and Austria on the other, is but the continuation of our own struggle on another field—the struggle for national freedom, equal rights, and self government.

How far these may be secured by the present contest is still uncertain; but there is no uncertainty in this, that our warmest sympathies are due to all who strive for them.

In the present case, these sympathies are augmented by a remembrance of all we owe to Italy—that beautiful country which the Appenines divide, the Alps and sea surround—Italy which has given us so much of all that adorns and elevates life—the home of art, of science, of medical skill, of political knowledge—of GALILEO, RAPHAEL, MICHAEL ANGELO, of FALLOPIO and of GALVANI—the land which, in modern times, has given us the earliest epic poet, DANTE, the great lyric poets PETRARCH and FILICAIA—the earliest novelist, BOCCACCIO, and the first philosophical historian, VICO, whose great mind has brought to the development of political science and the laws of the moral world the same precision that GALILEO had brought to those of the material world.

To Italy we owe the discovery or invention of book-keeping—the mariners' compass—the barometer—the telescope applied to astronomy—the calculation of longitudes—the pendulum as a measure of time—the laws of hydraulics—the rules of navigation; and to Italy we owe both COLUMBUS who discovered, and AMERIGO VESPUCCI who gave his name to our country.

To Italy we owe also some of the most important lessons of political philosophy. Her Republics of the middle ages were based on the three great principles—

1. That all authority over the people emanates from the people.
2. That power should return at stated intervals to the people.
3. That the holder of power should be strictly *responsible to the people* for its use.

To these Republics we also owe the practical demonstration of the great truth, that no State can long prosper or exist, where intelligent labor is not held in honor,—and that labor cannot be honorable where it is not free.

Our sympathies are augmented by a remembrance of all this—and by the natural horror inspired by Austria, to which civilization for 330 years owes nothing,—whose whole career, both at home and abroad, has been a series of blackest crimes against the political rights of states, and the individual rights of man,—and which is now under the despotic control of an Emperor who is a deplorable example of the union of youth and cruelty.

But there are some, happily their number is few, who, having no faith in the people, look with indifference upon their efforts,—and others who try to cloak the selfishness and imbecility with which Nature has endowed them, under an assumed superiority over the people of other countries,—who tell us that other nations are not fitted for free institutions,—who seem to think that they have a patent for freedom, and an exclusive right to enjoy it,—that they are God's chosen people, and that all others are made only to be ruled by tyrants.

The great work of this war would, however, be very imperfectly done, if it stopped with the liberation of Italy. Already in 1848, the unaided Italians having besieged Peschiera, and driven Austria under the walls of Verona and Mantua—which for some weeks to come will probably be her stronghold—she offered to treat with France and England as mediators for the surrender of Lombardy, provided the new State would assume a portion of her enormous debt.

If nothing be done now but to rescue Italy, and peace be then made with Austria, that peace can be only a truce; for we may expect, in a short time, to see her return to her old course, and again by her outrages disturb the civilization of the world.

AUSTRIAN CRIMES AND ENGLISH CONNIVANCE—OUR DUTY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The Austrian Government has not scrupled, over and over again, to repudiate a large portion of its national debt, to cut down to one-half their nominal value its Treasury notes, and to collect forced loans. All Europe would have rung with indignation had any of these deeds been done by a liberal government. The culminating outrage, however, of Austria upon the rights of property was perpetrated in 1852, when the Emperor, proclaiming himself the guardian of all minor orphans, dispossessed the rightful guardians and trustees, seized upon four hundred and seventy million dollars—the heritage of the fatherless—and gave in exchange his own promises to pay.

The personal violence committed, even in the old German provinces, would seem almost incredible to one who had not himself witnessed it. The printed law prohibits the flogging of women. The governor of one of the old provinces, with whom I happened to be well acquainted, pointed out to me this law, which he had shown a few days before to an English nobleman who admired Austria. Here, said the governor, showing me the law, is the *text*, and here, handing me reports from the police, describing the flogging of two women that very morning are the *scenes*.

One of the greatest sticklers for existing States and upholders of the actual balance of power—Lord BROUGHAM—speaking of the partition of Poland, has said: "It would not be easy to see any danger arising to the North American Union from that partition in 1793-4, or the Holy Alliance in 1816 and 1820, and yet it is certain that the Americans had a right to complain of such acts being permitted, because the impunity of the wrong-doers gave a blow to the political morality of all nations, and lowered the tone of public principle. The United States were interested, like all other countries, in seeing that the principle of National Independence was held sacred, that none could conspire against it with impunity."

If this be true, then certainly we have a right to protest against the conduct of Austria, which is a prolonged violation of the principles of National Independence, and of political and private morality; and since it is now clear that it is only by this conduct that she lives and moves and has her being—that her existence hangs upon injustice and outrage—then, following up the reasoning of our statesman, so conservative on questions of foreign policy, we have a right to protest against the very existence of the Austrian Empire.

Civilization and humanity demand that this wretched machine of cruelty should be broken up; that this opprobrium of the Nineteenth century and of the human race should be resolved into its elements—and the so-called Emperor, with the German provinces, take his place, a humble Archduke, in the German Confederation.

Then might Galicia and Bohemia resume their position with the Slavonic family—then would Hungary become again free—and then Germany, no longer having Austria to crush her, as in 1850, with the forces of States foreign to her, might awaken to a new life—and found a government, in which liberty and order should be secured by making the German people interested in their maintenance—a government in which her men of science should take their true position—which should not condemn to death her poets, nor cause her historians to pine in dungeons—which should not force her Humboldts to vote with the opposition, nor drive her Bunsens into political exile. Then might Europe be blessed with peace, and TURGOT's plan to break up standing armies be carried into effect.

But the great obstacle to this happy consummation is the policy which the ruling classes in England impose upon her Government. *The crimes of Austria may be traced directly home to England*, without the moral support of which power she could not stand a twelvemonth. The traditions of the foreign office, and of the governing classes, based on the events of a hundred and fifty years ago, point to the house of Austrian as the necessary ally of England. Scarce one of the conditions which then led to that alliance exists now. Thus it is ever with European policy. Men of genius conceive a system appropriate for a given series of facts; the facts change, but formalists, unable to appreciate the *motive* of the system, move on in the old track, to their own perdition.

Knowing how completely her existence depended upon the favor of England, Austria has used all her wiles to retain it. Weak young Englishmen of family, attracted to Vienna by its cheap and facile vices, have been caressed and flattered. On the arrival of Englishmen of any political importance, immediate notice has been given by the police, and the hint conveyed to certain adherents of the Crown to treat them with hospitality, and to twine Austrian corkscrews round their hearts.

She has also used her money successfully with a portion of the European Press. Hence the blatant articles we have read upon a march to Paris. Attempts have even been made in this country, but, to the honor of the American Press, no editor has been found willing to soil his hands with the money stolen from the orphans of Vienna.

On the great questions of the day the English *people* are perfectly sound, but the foreign policy of England is directed by men who care but little for the popular sentiment; who decide questions neither by rules of natural right, nor by the dictates of a far-seeing statesmanship; and who, be they Tories or Whigs, have a devotion to Austria so blind and so infatuated, that it can only be disturbed by the fear of losing their places, or the fear of bringing upon England a great calamity.

And here begins our duties and our responsibilities. In whatever contest ensues, our sympathies should be with those who strive for their natural rights—with those who strive to imitate us in what we have done of good—and to them we owe all the aid we can give, without directly plunging into the contest.

No English ministry would rashly enter into a war, which promised to be long and complicated, without assuring and strengthening its friendly relations with the United States. This may now be regarded as a rule of English polity. Let us make the English Government clearly understand that in no case, and in no form, can it have aid from us, in any measure tending to uphold the House of Austria. More, let us say to that Government that in such a course she shall have, at all times—and in every manner, short of actual war, by which we can reach her—our determined hostility.

FRENCH LIBERTY AND FRENCH INFLUENCE.

One of the most acute and learned of American publicists—worthy son of worthy sires—Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in the admirable notes to the writings of his grandfather, suggests the single legislative assembly as one great cause of the want of stability of Republican forms in France,—and, in regard to the Italian Republics of the middle ages, he alludes to the absence of a respect for the rights of the minority as one of the latent causes of their downfall. This same observation upon the minority has been applied by others to France. It may not perhaps be generally known that the adoption of a single chamber in France was due, in a great degree, to the labors of our own philosopher and statesman, FRANKLIN. As President of the State Convention of Pennsylvania, he had secured the adoption in their Constitution of a single chamber—in his writings he had praised it—and the Committee of the French National Assembly, LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, SIEYES, MIRABEAU and others, give to FRANKLIN the honor of having aided them, as they say, "to clear the legislative machine of its multiplied movements and much praised balances, which made it only complicated and cumbersome;"—and this opinion of FRANKLIN was also relied upon in the adoption of the Republican Constitution of 1848. If there be error in this, we may surely pardon something to those who have been led astray by faith in our own great men. In regard to the rights of minorities, every revolution in France has shown an increasing respect for them on the part of the people—and in the most violent popular clubs of 1848 were heard words like these: "We ask no exclusive legislation for ourselves; on the contrary, let us remember always to guard the rights of the minority; as the law of civilized States has thrown its tutelary protection with special force over minors and wards, so let us, being in power, remember that the defeated minority are our wards, and that we are their responsible guardians." Compared with a sentiment of high and generous statesmanship like this, coming to us though it do from a Red Republican Club in Paris, what an ignoble contrast is presented by that cry of demagogues—that Indian war-whoop of party leaders—"To the victor belong the spoils." Under all recent Governments in France the spirit of inquiry of her people has remained ever active, and the character of her judiciary unspotted; every change has shown a higher development, a larger education and a greater power of self-government on the part of her people. It has taken England some six hundred years to bring her parliamentary machine into its actual state; and yet, only four years ago, the husband of Queen VICTORIA publicly jested, at the Trinity House dinner, that it must be regarded as still on trial. Let us not, then, question the capacity of the French, or the Italian or the German people, simply because they may fail to achieve in six months what England has worked upon for six centuries.

But we are told that Italy will only change its master, and that France will take the place of Austria. It is not the inter est of LOUIS NAPOLEON to remain in Italy, nor is it possible, under any circumstances, for France to degrade herself to the level of Austria. The career of the elder NAPOLEON in Italy, which was such as to cause his name to be still revered there, may here be safely appealed to. Industry was awakened and encouraged—schools founded—the sciences stimulated—and academies organized by him who had destroyed them in Paris. The courts were changed, and in place of a system which favored and even required servile and corrupt Judges, one was installed which led to an impartial administration of justice. The armies of France under NAPOLEON brought to Italy some of the fruits of the revolution of '89. If the worst predictions of the enemies of the war should be fulfilled, and Italy gain by it only a French master, it would still, judging of the past, be the change from darkness to light—from a Government of the most loathsome brutality to one of comparative civilization.

OUR OWN DUTY AND OUR DANGERS.

Let us do for the Old World what the Old World did for us in our struggle for Independence. Let us, in favor of the Right, interpose another "ARMED NEUTRALITY"—a neutrality armed, not with the cannon of CATHARINE, but with the printing-press, and the electric light of truth. And the mighty *public opinion* thus created shall come to aid the English people in keeping their rulers in the path of duty, of justice, and of humanity. But our responsibilities do not stop here. We owe it to those who look to us for a model—we owe it to ourselves—to give them an example of good government—of a Government which, at all times, and in all places, is true to the memories and to the principles of the day we celebrate—of a Government free from corruption, and so well balanced that it never permits the encroachment of any one of the three great branches of power upon the legitimate field of another. We have already seen that, even a century ago, in France, the idea of civil liberty implied an independent, but *rigidly responsible*, Judiciary, and a complete separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions. It was an old rule of the Parliament of Paris, that no member of that Court should go to the Louvre, or frequent the houses of princes, and in England, without there being, as I believe, any positive rule, custom requires that the Puisne Judges shall never go to the Court of the Sovereign. This provision is one of many to keep the Judiciary above even the suspicion of making itself an instrument for despotism in the hands of the Executive. In France, where the theory of institutions is more closely studied than in England, ample provision has been also made to prevent any usurpation by the Judiciary of the functions of the Legislature. One of the most ingenious and profound of modern authors—JULES SIMON—speaking of the progress in the development of judicial institutions, even in countries where but little progress has been made in other things, says: "If placed before judges a thousand leagues from home, and called on to plead a cause, I know that if my cause be just, and my judges be honest, I shall win it—and this because the great principles which regulate the conduct of judges are everywhere the same." Of these great principles, one of the most important is that which confines the judge strictly to the case and point before him—which does not permit him to wander from that—and which forbids him, under any pretext, to make of the judicial bench a tripod or a stump. "An opinion," says Chief Justice VAUGHAN, "given in court, if not necessary to the judgment given of record, is no judicial opinion;" and Chief Justice WILLES says "great mischiefs must arise from judges giving such opinions." The great legal minds of France have spoken with even more force. "The judge," say they, "is necessarily confined strictly to the point legally brought before him. If he permit himself, even with good intentions, to wander from this—to express from the Bench opinions upon other matters—opinions which, it is true, would have no judicial value, but which have an effect upon timid and ignorant minds—he unfits himself for the office of a judge. He throws away the impartiality which he should have when a point similar to that which he has discoursed upon comes lawfully before him; and he encroaches upon the first branch of the sovereign power—the Legislative—all which is inadmissible in a well-organized society." In no country has the Judiciary been more constantly respected than in our own. It has deserved respect, for it has respected itself. The decisions of MARSHALL, of STORY, and of CURTIS have been adopted as law in the Courts of other countries. The severe criticisms of JEFFERSON upon the Supreme Court of the United States, have not generally been concurred in by the intelligent mind of the country. He charged it with arrogance, and with having both the power and the will to overturn the constitutional liberties of the country. Upon no point was the father of American Democracy more earnest than upon this; and no opinion of his brought upon him more severe attacks from his political opponents. A recent scene in the Supreme Court of the United States has shown that JEFFERSON was no false prophet, and has furnished at the same time a serious warning to all who prefer a government based upon law, to either despotism or anarchy. The case of DRED SCOTT was the occasion taken by certain Judges of the Supreme Court, to speak from the bench on matters not legally before them—on matters which they had no right in their judicial capacity to discourse upon—which, *as Judges*, they could not touch without encroaching upon the functions of the Legislature—nor as *individuals*, without prostituting the dignity of their office; converting the Temple of Justice into another Tammany Hall, and the Supreme Bench into a caucus-platform. And one of these harangues, that of Mr. TANEY, was but a short time after seized upon by the Chief Executive Magistrate of the country, called by him a "decision," and made the justification of a particular line of policy;—a policy tending to make labor dishonorable in the Territories of the Republic. To the honor of the Judiciary, one judge, and he the most learned upon the bench, was found faithful among the fathless. Mr. Justice CURTIS declared that, without violating *duty*, he could not follow Mr. TANEY in discussing matters not before the Court; and, true to judicial principles, said: "He did not hold the opinion of that Court, or any Court binding, when expressed on a question not legitimately before it." He did not fail, however, thoroughly to examine the question before the Court and showed that upon that, the opinion of the Chief Justice was as illegal as was the demagogical harangue of Mr. TANEY. The Chief Justice had declared that, in the year 1787, the colored free men in all our States, had no natural rights—"no rights which the white man was bound to respect"—that "this was an axiom in morals as well as politics"—that they were not citizens in any of the States—and that, therefore, they could not be then, nor afterwards, citizens of the United States. Well did Mr. Justice CURTIS overthrow this monstrous assertion, by pointing to the laws of five States, among them North Carolina, which gave to free colored men the full rights of citizens, enforcing this by the decision of Judge GASTON, of North Carolina. He pointed also to the History of the Articles of Confederation of 1778, which made "the free inhabitants citizens," without distinction of color, and to the efforts of South Carolina to restrict this citizenship to whites, efforts in which only one of the thirteen States joined her. Mr. Justice CURTIS might also have cited the statute of Virginia, of 1783, which declares that all freemen are citizens, and which repeals the law of 1779, that limited citizenship to whites. Carrying the opinion of the Chief Justice to its logical result, Mr. Justice CURTIS showed that it implied the power to change our Republic to "an oligarchy, in whose hands would be concentrated the entire power of the General Government." Against conduct and doctrine so destructive to our free institutions, it behooves us all, on this day, solemnly to protest. On this day again it behooves us to remember that an injury done to the humblest among us, whatever his color, whatever the country of his birth, is an injury done to us all. All who believe in natural rights, and all who uphold existing things, are here called upon to act. In presence of usurpation, it becomes most especially the duty of all conservative men of the country to come forward.

* * * * * *

Let us, therefore, all join our efforts to restore the purity of the Juciciary—to aid it to recover its self-respect; and having done this, let us prove that our celebration of this day is no mere empty show, by honoring the immortal truths of the Declaration, and by earnestly endeavoring in the future to act up to them. Let us rally round the Constitution of our country, which guaranteed trial by jury to all; and which, in its own words, was "ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty;" let us drive far away the corruption in power, and make justice and liberty the persistent rule of action of our Government.

Then shall we offer an acceptable tribute to the memory of those who founded our Republic; then shall our country present a cheering example to other nations struggling with oppression; then, true to itself, it shall be stationed,

"Like a beneficent star for all to gaze at,
So high and glowing that kingdoms far and foreign
Shall by it read their destiny."

The English Ministry in Milan.

The defeat of Lord DERBY in the House of Commons is regarded in Milan as a great assistance morally, if not otherwise, to the Italian cause in Italy, and they consider it as almost decisive with regard to Russian or German intervention, but they all say that in England we do not understand the question, and therefore take a very narrow view of it. Some of the speakers, if not most, in attacking Austria, blame her for interfering in Tuscany and Parma, in keeping her troops in the Legations and in Modena, where they have no right to be, it is true; but the Lombards say we do not take up the line of argument that they will be free, and that, being, as the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH said in his speech, a territory *conquistato*, they have every right to reconquer that same territory and their liberty at the same time; and to do this, have every right, according to their view of the subject, to call in the assistance of France, or of whom they please. The liberty and freedom of 11,000,000 of men from a most oppressive rule is in agitation, and yet in the English Parliament the question seems to bear on the right of Austria to interfere in the government of perhaps 3,000,000. It is a mistake to suppose that anything done or undone by Austria could have prevented the present state of things in Italy. It has been gradually preparing since their last failure, and the peace after the Russian war gave it life.

The attack on the Emperor of the French lately made by MAZZINI has been a complete failure here, nor do I hear of any one inclined to take up its defence. Incorrect in its facts and particularly unfortunate in its dates, he could not have chosen a worse time for its appearance than just as the late events have shown the capacity of the Emperor for war and its requirements to be really as considerable as MAZZINI asserts it to be deficient. In the towns of Lombardy he will find no new adherents, but will lose the few he has kept faithful until now; while of the other European revolutionists most of the more remarkable have already disavowed him. It is astonishing that in such times as these he can still venture to appeal to public opinion, and defend assassination, as the frantic attempt of his party to bring about the wholesale murder of Austrian soldiers some years ago can testify.

LATEST FROM THE MINES.

Departure of Mr. Greeley—Great Conflagration in the Mountains—Dreadful Loss of Life—Rich Diggings Discovered.

We learn from the Leavenworth *Times* of Monday, that one of the coaches of the Pike's Peak Express Company arrived there on the evening previous, bringing dates to the 23d ult.

HORACE GREELEY left Denver in a private conveyance with a week's outfit for Utah *via* Fort Laramie, on the 19th ult.

An immense conflagration commenced raging in the mountain pineries on the 20th ult. It originated on the dividing ridge between the Gregory and Jackson diggings, and soon had turned hundreds and thousands of acres of pine land into an ocean of fire, that swept away everything towards the snow range. A violent wind that prevailed for a few days increased the vehemence of the destructive element. At Denver City the existence of the fire was first announced, by dense volumes of smoke that filled the atmosphere from the mountains to Cherry Creek. Many prospecting parties had been cut off from escape and devoured by the devasting flames. Suffocated and cindered bodies had already been discovered. A party of fifteen persons are known to have perished by the flames.

The Illinois Company, in one day, took out of the mountain lead $218 worth of gold, consisting of a number of nuggets, the weight of the heaviest of which was not less than 15 pennyweights. A party from Ohio struck a second lead of solid quartz, impregnated with heavy particles of gold, at about the same time. The discovery was made twenty miles north of Gregory's diggings, at the foot of the snowy range. The first day they took out $89, although they had nothing but ordinary picks to work with.

The Rocky Mountain *News*, June 11, says:

"We returned three days since from the diggings on Rallston's Fork on the Vasques River, where we have spent over two weeks.

When we entered the diggings on the 20th of May, there were about twenty men in that vicinity, only two quartz leads had been opened and but three claims on one of those and two on the other. In two weeks from that time more than three thousand men were at work, at least thirty leads satisfactorily prospected, and several hundred claims opened and profitably worked. Hundreds of other claims are being opened and new leads are daily discovered. As yet the discoveries and mines are confined to a very small space of country. We think that not a claim has been opened outside of a circular tract having a diameter of five miles, but the area is steadily increasing and no limit has been found on either side.

On the Gregory lead—the first opened—some ten or twelve claims are opened, several have changed hands at high figures, and preparations are being made to work large forces day and night. We know one sluice on this lead which took out in one day $496 with a force of four men, another sluice gave a yield of a little over $1 000 for the past week; another, in new hands, gave $607 50 in four days. In a week some fifteen or twenty sluices will be in operation, and $200 per day to each sluice may be safety counted upon.

Beats Lead—On this lead several claims are open and hands are being put into work day and night. We learn from the owners that $125,000 has been offered for five claims of 100 feet each, on this lead.

This is estimated to be about half what the claims will yield, if worked from the top of the hill to the present water level in the creek.

Haman's lead—Is being successfully opened, and several sluices are already set, but we only know the result of only two-thirds of a day's work by four men with a sluice—$225. On Saturday last we saw the result of one pan of dirt, washed by Mr. SHORT, yielding almost $20. Before washing it, he picked from the pan coarse pieces of feather gold to the amount of $3 96, the largest one of which weighs $1 02.

Jones' Lead—Two claims are being worked, yielding from $2 to $4 to each pan of dirt; some fifteen other claims are being opened.

Mammoth Lead—About 200 men are now working on this lead, and a few days will see many claims opened; excellent prospects are being found along it for four miles. In the neighborhood a claim has been opened by sinking a shaft some twenty-five feet deep, and dirt found paying $6 to a pan.

Omaha Lead—near the Mountain Lake has been prospected, and twelve claims are now being opened, promising a rich yield.

Buttlar's Lead—is paying from two to four dollars to the pan wherever opened.

We might go on and enumerate fifty other leads all prospecting equally as well, and on many of which one or more claims are open and paying, but want of space will not permit.

Gulch Diggings.—Throughout all this region of quartz-lead diggings there are small streams of water running in small gulches or narrow valleys, containing rich deposits of "lead" gold wherever prospected. We have seen eight cents taken from one single pan of dirt from near the surface in one of these gulches, and we learn from GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., that he has found gulch diggings which pays $50 to the man. The great advantage of those over ordinary gold-washers is that water is plenty and convenient. Sluices can be set wherever desired, without carrying the dirt any considerable distance, and yielding large pay where there may be but one or two cents to the pan. From all we can see and learn, we believe that this extremely rich district of country extends to a great distance north and south, parallel with the mountain chain. We are led to this conclusion from the great and general deposits of extremely fine gold which is found along the streams issuing from the mountain on the east. Along the Arkansas and its tributaries, the South Platte, Vasques, St. Vrain and Cache-à-la-Poudre Rivers, gold has been found at a distance from where they leave the mountains—in fact, the whole country seems richly impregnated with it, all water worn and bearing evident marks of long travel, it must have come from rich deposits in the mountains.

The Military Academy—Report of the Board of Visitors.

SIR: The undersigned, appointed to the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy at West Point, for the year 1859, in acquittance of the duties to them assigned by the letters of invitation to them severally addressed, beg leave to submit to you, Sir, as Secretary of War, the following report:

On the 1st day of June—the day assigned for the meeting of the several members of the Board—a large majority of the Visitors assembled at West Point, and immediately proceeded to organize by the choice of a President and Secretary.

On the 2d day of June—in conformity with the arrangements as detailed in special order from "Headquarters Military Academy, at West Point," of date May 30, 1859, touching the order of examination by the Academic Board—the Board of Visiters, duly organized as aforesaid proceeded, under escort of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the Post, to attend and witness the examination by the Academic Board of the several classes of cadets, in the order as laid down and prescribed in the special order above referred to.

The examination of the classes comprised a daily routine of duty, from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon of each day, and embraced a thorough examination of each class on every subject of science, of art, and of literature taught the cadets during their academic course up to the respective grade of the several classes.

To the end that the Board of Visitors might fully and faithfully acquit themselves of the duties assigned them by your commission, and examine the more thoroughly into the several subjects to which your letters of appointment had invited their attention, sub-Committees were appointed charged with the special duty of reporting to the Board, respectively, the result of their investigations touching "the actual state of discipline, instruction, police administration and fiscal affairs of the institution."

The general duties of the Board and the special duties of these several Committees have required and received the constant and diligent attention of the Visitors, from the day they assembled as aforesaid until the date of this Report, and the result of their investigations and examinations will be found specially detailed under their appropriate heads, hereafter arranged and exhibited in the reports of the several Committees, which are adopted, annexed and referred to as a part of this general Report. The subjects treated in these reports of the Committees have been so fully discussed therein, and embrace so completely everything that the Board had to remark upon or suggest, that there remains nothing more to be said on the subjects to which they especially relate.

In conclusion we have to say, in bearing testimony to the value of the United State Military Academy at West Point, as a National Institute, that the position of the United States as a first-rate Power requires that she ask nothing by way of forbearance from other nations. Hence it is that the people of the United States should always be prepared to apply to the active service of the army every discovery and invention in the art and science of war. These discoveries and inventions are progressive, and are constantly drawn from the experience of the nations. They are collected and taught at this Academy, so that the graduate goes out to his duty as an officer fully instructed in the science and skill of the latest discoveries in his profession. Touching the expenditure of the Government necessary to keep up in the most effective order this Academy, the Board of Visitors take this occasion to record, individually and collectively, their well-assured opinion that it is but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the advantages resulting, and that have resulted, to the United States from this institution.

At this day, without an army, with hardly enlisted men enough to garrison the Indian posts on our frontiers, every intelligent citizen of these States rests assured and confident that, in the West Point graduates is to be found, always ready for the occasion, the nucleus of an army, that with the aid of the sciences and skill of these admirably educated men, would at once spring into the most thoroughly disciplined and effective service. So that, on the score of strictest economy, the people of the United States could not devise a better nor less expensive plan for military organization and security, in event of war, than this institution affords.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOHNSON, Ohio,
President of the Board of Visitors.
JOHN T. HEARD, Sec., Mass.
R. L. BAKER, Connecticut.
WM. BEARD, Louisiana.
G. W. CASS, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. DANFORTH, New-York.
CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE, Wisconsin.
AUGUSTINE HAINES, Maine.
ETHELBERT O. HIBBEN, Oregon.
JOHN KERR, North Carolina.
THOMAS J. LEE, Maryland.
S. B. LOWRY, Minnesota.
DANL. S. PRINTUR, Georgia.
GAVANAR SMITH, Florida.
V. P. VAN ANTWERP, Iowa.
L. R. PAGE, Mississippi.

To JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

A town in Kansas has been named Burlingame, in honor of the Massachusetts Representative. The Kansas *Press* says it ranks first among the interior towns; has two hotels, three stores, a sawmill and a akery.

A Chapter of Tragedies.

A QUARREL AND DOUBLE MURDER.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, July 9, reports an affray in Lawrence County, Pa., on the 4th of July, in which two men, named JAMES LOSTETTOR and FRANK MCCORD were shot by JACOB SEBHART, receiving injuries from which they died soon afterwards. It appears that from some cause or other unexplained, an old grudge existed between LOSTETTOR and GEBHART, and meeting at a tavern at Pulaski on the Fourth, the former threatened to whip the latter. A difficulty followed, and MCCORD taking part with LOSTETTOR, they attacked GEBHART, who drew a double-barreled pistol, and discharging both barrels, lodged the contents of one in LOSTETTOR's abdomen, and the other in MCCORD's skull. Both wounds were of a fatal character, and the men died from their effects. GEBHART surrendered himself, and was committed to the New Castle jail for trial. He alleges that he fired the shots in self defence, and expresses the utmost confidence in his being able to prove the fact when the case comes up for investigation. The affair caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and nothing else was spoken of during the day. LOSTETTOR and GEBHART both lived in Pulaski, and MCCORD in New Bedford, some few miles distant. We have not heard that such was the fact, but, doubtless, liquor was in this, as in nearly all such rencontres, the primary cause of the whole affair.

A WOMAN POISONING HER FAMILY.

The Boston *Herald*, July 9, has an account of the poisoning of a family at Cambridgeport. MARY H. T. BLIGHT, a young and handsome mulatto woman, married to a colored man, WM. BLIGHT, administered rat poison to her husband and step-children on Tuesday, July 5. She was BLIGHT's second wife, and it is supposed she intended to get rid of him and appropriate his property. The *Herald* says: "He had no reason to suspect that his wife entertained any ill-feeling toward himself or children until Tuesday. On that day Mr. BLIGHT went home, and found his wife absent. He sat about preparing his meal, and was on the point of commencing it, when he noticed that the mustard he was about using had a very singular appearance. He refrained from using it, and the next day—his wife having remained absent all night—he took the mustard to Dr. CHARLES J. JACKSON, in Boston, who pronounced the substance to contain arsenic and another poison known as a "Rat Exterminator," and furthermore told BLIGHT that a spoonful of it would kill a grown person. During the day, BLIGHT's wife returned, and on seeing him, she seemed struck with am

OUR STEAM NAVY.

Notes on the United States Sloop-of-War and Auxiliary Steamship Brooklyn—Account of her Performance—Her Faults—Her Success—Superiority of this Species of Craft for Government Purposes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES SCREW STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, GULF OF MEXICO, 75 MILES BELOW VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 24, 1859.

This morning the *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, with the American Legation on board, took her departure from Vera Cruz for a point on the Gulf 75 miles below, from which point Mr. MCLANE proposed to proceed to San Andres Tuxtla, some thirty miles in the interior. Being desirous of reaching Minatitlan, your correspondent availed himself of the kind invitation of Capt. FARRAGUT to take passage on the *Brooklyn* on the above mentioned occasion.

As the *Brooklyn* is a new vessel on her trial cruise, and as this particular class of screw-steamers is exciting the interest and attention not only of the United States, but of the other great naval Powers, your correspondent takes advantage of this opportunity to gather such facts relative to the *Brooklyn* as may be of public interest.

The United States sloop-of-war and auxiliary steamship *Brooklyn* was built in New-York, under contract with the Navy Department, by the famous New-York shipbuilder, Mr. WESTERVELT. The length of the ship is 270 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet, 6 inches; registered tonnage 2,100 tons. Her engine is from the Fulton Works of Messrs. AMES, MURPHY & Co., New-York. It is 330 horse power; cylinder, 62½ inches in diameter; stroke of piston 33 inches.

The following is a memorandum of the run made by the *Brooklyn*:

May 24, left the harbor of Vera Cruz at 6:15 A M., course two points S. of E. Weather delightful; light swell and light breeze. Anchored opposite the bar of the Santa Comapa Laguna at 3:15 P. M. Distance run 75 miles; time 9 hours;

Abstract from the steam log,

Hours.	Pres of steam.	Rev. per min.
7 A. M.	23 lbs.	35:2
8 A. M.	23 5 lbs.	53:1
9 A. M.	24 lbs.	53:4
10 A M.	23 lbs.	52:5
11 A. M.	21 lbs.	50:7
12 M.	19 lbs.	48:7
1 P. M.	18 lbs.	45:7
2 P. M.	15 lbs.	45:6
3 P. M.	14 lbs.	45

Mean pressure of steam, 15.2 pounds; engine worked up to 785 horse power: amount of coal consumed 10 tons.

When in proper trim, with good coal and under full pressure of steam, the speed of the *Brooklyn* is 10 knots per hour. She stows 320 tons of coal, which is considered sufficient under ordinary circumstances for 16 days full steaming. Her engineer, Mr. FOLLENSBEE, speaks of the engine in unqualified terms of approval. With the exception of some slight alteration necessary, it does not appear that any fault can be found with the engine department. Everything is compact, perfectly well made, beautiful to look at, effectual in operation.

Dispensing with steam, the *Brooklyn* exhibits fine sailing qualities. She has made twelve knots, and under ordinary circumstances is good for ten. The general remark on board is that the *Brooklyn* is one of the staunchest, stiffest ships afloat—in fact that it would be next to impossible to capsize her. She is somewhat of the flat bottom order, and draws but 16 feet with her armament, stores, [outfit, &c., all on board. This is a remarkable point in the ship.

The armament of the *Brooklyn* consists of sixteen 9-inch guns, eight on each side, and two 10-inch pivot guns, one on the bow and one on the stern, all of the Dahlgren model. The average weight of the side guns is 9,200 pounds, of the pivot guns 12 000 pounds. The weight of the charge and shell of the pivot guns is 100 pounds. The guns of the *Brooklyn* have a range of 4,000 yards. This battery is of heavier metal and has a longer range than any other battery afloat, except that of the *Roanoke*. The most inexperienced beholder cannot view these huge war dogs without experiencing a sensation of awe, even before he hears their thunder or sees the terrible effect of the missiles they send forth. The *Brooklyn's* complement of officers and men is 360. At the present time she has 340, all in the highest state of discipline and in good health She left New-York for the Nicaragua waters on her trial cruise in February last, and arrived at Vera Cruz the 2d of April, since which date she has been steaming along the coast from point to point, under the direction of the American Minister. Three months were allowed for a trial, at the end of which period a report was to be forwarded to the Navy Department, as to whether the ship was built according to contract, and should be accepted by the Department. This report has gone forward, and though it specifies some points wherein changes can be made to advantage, the report in the main is said to be highly favorable to the contractors.

The most prominent faults in the *Brooklyn*, as frankly stated by Capt. FARRAGUT to your correspondent, are the results of oversights on the part of the contractors and errors in the specifications of the Department. They are certainly few in number, and may be stated as follows: The davits are so short that the boats cannot be hoisted or lowered without hauling in the guns; the rigging is so set up as not to admit of that full discipline and exercise to which hands on board a man-of-war are subjected. But the most prominent fault of all occurs under the specifications of the Department, by which the large stern pivot gun is placed directly over the Captain's quarters. The gun itself weighing six tons, is on a truck of the most complicated character, and which cost $2,000. As located at present, it plays from the larboard and starboard quarters, requires some twenty men to work it, and with all its machinery and hands nothing very prompt is accomplished. If the truck should be seriously wounded by a shot the gun is useless for the time being, as nothing short of the facilities of a machine shop would avail to put it in repair. The entire deck aft is occupied by this gun and the circular railroads upon which it is worked. The Captain's saloon is immediately below, and in any latitude, but more especially in this, it is a dark, badly ventilated, wet and suffocating hole. The small skylights above, in order to admit of the working of the gun can be nothing more than flush with the deck, and whether open or shut, admit the water when water runs on deck. Then the port-holes in the after-part of the saloon for ventilation incline *inwards*, so that when the screw is in motion the spray makes its way into the cabin and courses its way along the floor in streams. The captain of the ship is worse lodged than any sailor on board. The remedy proposed is to dispense with the large stern pivot-gun altogether, or place it on a poop deck of sufficient strength by which an entire stern range might be acquired. On this point Capt. FARRAGUT made a remark which may be characteristic of American naval commanders. "The forward gun," said he, "is well enough, but I have no sort of opinion of any arrangement for running." A poop deck and the removal of the Captain's quarters above, where there is light and air, would admit of the most beneficial change by which the convenience and efficiency of the entire interior arrangements of the ship would be highly augmented. If deemed necessary, in the absence of the large gun, two more of the smaller guns could be placed on each side. These, with some slight changes in the engine department, are the prominent defects as stated to the writer.

The contract for the *Brooklyn* was given to Mr. WESTERVELT, in order to ascertain whether an effectual steam propeller-of-war could be turned out by a merchant-ship builder, and the result of the experiment is therefore of more than ordinary interest and importance, since such a step on the part of the Government has always been opposed by other interests, by naval men and by the Navy Department itself. The result, so far as the appearance and working of the ship are concerned, (with the exceptions named,) and in accordance with the expressed opinion of all on board, who tread her deck with pride and satisfaction, and who speak of her as a "beautiful craft," is highly satisfactory both to the Navy Department and to the contractor.

We have in the *Brooklyn* a ship of faultless model, not gaudy in appearance, but sound, staunch, perfectly finished, strong as wood and iron can make her, and an armament of the most approved and complete order; a ship of 2,100 tons, drawing but 16 feet when loaded, making with sails alone 11 knots under ordinary circumstances, or driven by her engines, nominally of 320 horse-power, 8 to 10 knots, with a consumption of 20 tons of coal in 24 hours. When we see this large ship moving about so easily, economically and effectually, and take into consideration her combined advantages of steam and sail, we must regard this species of vessel, whether of a larger or smaller class, as possessing an immense superiority over all others for Government purposes.

The value of the services of the *Brooklyn* has to a certain extent been demonstrated on this coast during the past two months. Under the direction of the American Minister she has been constantly employed in passing from point to point, attending to American interests. She has been visited by the various naval commanders of other nations stationed in these waters, and elicited their highest admiration. Capt. FARRAGUT does his country and his ship credit, being perfectly at home in everything appertaining to his department both as a commander and a gentleman.

The countrymen of the *Brooklyn* are proud of her here, but the universal opinion of all is that the ship and her captain, officers and men, ought to make their appearance among the naval forces now gathering in the Mediterranean. While intrinsic merit should always be the same, vessels of a smaller class than the *Brooklyn* would, perhaps, perform the services in these waters better.

It is a notorious fact that the American navy is reduced to a low and dilapidated condition, and now still worthy the serious attention of the Government whether the *Brooklyn*, of herself, does not exhibit a result upon which the indispensable improvement and building up of the navy can be based.

MITLA.

The Workwomen of New-York.

Some weeks ago the readers of the TIMES were made acquainted with the internal arrangements of the leading houses in New-York engaged in the manufacture of those articles which occupy so large a share of male censure and feminine admiration and patronage, viz., hoops. In that article, though unwittingly, injustice was done to the Messrs. W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON, of Broadway, whose productions have always commanded first-class prices, and whose business, position in the trade, and quality of goods is well known to be second to none in America. We gave an insight at that time into the condition of the female operatives employed in the prominent houses in this particular trade, and as a branch of trade which started up at once at the bidding of a fashionable woman, which has made the fortunes of several merchants, and in the manufacture of which millions of dollars are annually expended, while it gives well-paid employment to thousands of women, it is an interesting item in itself, and one which will involve serious results if soon capriciously thrown aside.

Another department of womanly attire, of Spanish origin, which grew up quite as suddenly among us as the one just mentioned, and which has now for twelve or fifteen years held undisputed sway as a favorite garment with ladies, old and young, is the "mantilla." Shawls had for many years been universally worn as promenade decorations, and the most extravagant sums were paid for cashmeres, and crapes, and mohairs; but one day a Parisian fair one of noble birth, whose neck was rather short for beauty, and who found the close mufflings of large and inconvenient wrappers like shawls inelegant for her peculiar style of loveliness, isssued her commands to her *modiste* for a change in fashion, and instantly the shawl had a dangerous and very successful rival in the light, graceful, and *distingué* mantilla. Those which were first worn in Paris were of silk, of the circular shape, and were called "Cardinals," after the round cape worn always by those prelates; but they have changed with every whim of fashion, and are now made of every kind of woven material, and of nearly every conceivable size and shape. In the early days of the mantilla, ladies were obliged to give their orders to mantuamakers for these most desired accessories to the toilet, but the demand for them became so great, and they were obviously a garment of so fixed and special a regard, as to induce the establishing of immense "bureaus" for the supply of the article; and it is now made a specific and very important branch of trade. There are now very few ladies, and none perhaps, who do not choose their elegant mantillas from the large and handsome establishments devoted to their manufacture. In former years vast importations of these little coverings were received here from London and Paris; but now New-York produces specimens of splendid workmanship in these affairs, which may compare with, and indeed rival the productions of either cities. Making of mantillas has grown to be a most artistic and important branch of female industry, and furnishes a comfortable means of living to a vast number of women in this City. The ladies of the South and West are furnished with mantillas from the leading manufacturers of these articles in New-York, among whom are the following, whose fine establishments are well known: GEORGE BRODIE, Canal-street; CHARLES STREET & Co., Broadway; BULPIN'S. E. S. MILLS, W. D. ELLIOT, AITKEN, and many others too numerous to mention.

Mr. GEORGE BRODIE was the first, we believe, to open a large building in this city for the specific manufacture of elegant mantillas. He has been in the trade for twelve years, and it is said has made a handsome income.

He has two large establishments, one in Canal street and another in Broadway, and employs, in his busy season, a great number of girls, whose wages vary from $4 to $8 a week, according to their skill. An examination of his books showed that his weekly payments to his girls, in the season, average $1,400. He exhibited some beautiful specimens of their work, in silk, cloth, lace and barege; the retail prices ranging from $5 to $60.

The young ladies in Mr. BRODIE'S manufactory are intelligent, quiet and well-behaved, and some of them have been in his employ as long as ten years, which is a fair proof of the treatment they receive at his hands.

The next place to which we paid a visit was the hand some establishment of Mr. CHARLES STREET & Co., in Broadway. Here the attention is immediately attracted, upon entering, by the number of pretty girls, of lady-like appearance and manner, who are employed, at high salaries, to attend upon the aristocratic ladies who honor this store with their especial patronage. Here they may find mantillas and shawls of all qualities and of all prices. They have lace points at $100, and Cashmere long shaw s fully worth this sum, at $50 to $80. In his busy season MR. STREET gives employment to several hundred girls and is a very mild and good-natured task-master. He employs those only who are skillful and apt, and pays such excellent wages. The young ladies have pleasant work-rooms, airy and light, and seem perfectly happy.

Next on the list we place the manufactory of Mr. GEORGE BULPIN. He occupies an elegant building, and has excellent accommodations for his workwomen, of which he employs a large number, at wages, ranging from $4 to $6 a week. Several of his girls have worked for him through many successive seasons, and they produce, certainly, the finest-looking silks and lace, evidences of being finished workers

Mr. BULPIN has also in his retail department several interesting young girls, whose business it is to wait upon lady customers. They are all required to dress in black silk, so as to give proper effect to the rich mantles they sell, and which they always place across their shoulders to give a perfect idea to the fair purchasers of their beauty and style.

GEORGE AITKEN, Canal-street, is another extensive dealer in the sale of mantillas. He has a fine establishment, the upper rooms over the store being occupied by his girl-workers. Mr. AITKEN does a large City trade, and his show-rooms contain a variety of elegant mantillas and head gear, in the shape of headdresses, made of flowers, ribbons, lace and chenille. He opened some cases for my inspection, which had been imported from Paris, and which were very costly, and then showed some made after the French patterns by his workwomen, and no one could fail to observe the fairer blending of flowers, neater workmanship, and more graceful shape of those made by his own girls. The Parisian articles might have been made expressly for importation, but they certainly were very much inferior to those made by American fingers. Mr. AITKEN pays his workers from $3 50 to $5 a week, and they seem to have a very easy and comfortable situation with him.

LORD & TAYLOR, in Grand-street, one of the mammoth dry goods palaces of New-York, have also an elegant assortment of mantillas for sale. They have a beautiful show-room devoted to their exhibition, and have a great number of girls whom they employ all the year round for the making of all patterns and material, from the magnificent embroidered velvet to the rose-colored barege. Mr. LORD is a fine-looking middle-aged gentleman with silvered hair, whose voice and manner would instantly recommend him to any poor girl as a desirable employer. He takes much interest in those occupied in his establishment, and is glad to aid any measures which promise to enhance their comfort.

At the houses of E. S. MILLS & Co., and W. D. ELLIOT, another brilliant array of splendid mantillas, all made by American workwomen, meets the eye. Laces and silks to suit the fancy of the economical buyer, or the purse of the millionaire. The taste, experience and skill required to produce one of these light fabrics are more than considerable, and a walk through the establishment we have mentioned, presents enough to reflect the greatest credit on the youthful workwomen employed in this trade.

First Steamboat Trip to the Red River Region.

From the Toronto Globe, July 9.

Mr. JAMES ROSS, a resident of Red River, arrived here yesterday evening, having left Fort Garry on the 17th ult. The steamer *Anson Northrup* left the mouth of the Cheyenne for Fort Garry on the 5th of June, and was four days on the voyage, stopping at night to permit of wood being cut for the next day's operations. She took the people of Red River entirely by surprise, they knowing nothing of her approach till they heard the steam-whi tle. She was greeted with the warmest demonstrations of joy; cannon were fired, and even the monopolizing fur traders rejoiced at the approach of civilization. On the 17th the boat started on her return trip, with about twenty five passengers, and a good load of furs, supplied by Mr. KITTSON, the well-known American trader. Among the passengers were Mr. ROSS and two Misses ROSS, Miss DE TREMBLE, the Rev. JOHN BLACK, Free Church minister, and his wife, Mr. FLETT, Mr. BANNATYNE, the trader, who was lately arrested by the Hudson's Bay people for buying furs, but afterwards released, and others whose names we have not learned. The boat is 90 feet in length, with 22 feet beam, and draws only 14 inches with crew and fuel on board; with passengers and freight she sinks four inches lower. The transit from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie occupied eight days, stopping at night as before. At Abercrombie our travelers could only find wagons with oxteams to convey them, but they were promised regular stages on their return, their arrival being unexpected. By team to Swan River occupied six days, and there the travelers took the stage, which in two days brought them to St. Paul, and forty-eight hours more by La Crosse landed them in Toronto. Altogether they traveled eighteen days, and stopped three days on the road. This is the quickest time which has been made between Red River and Toronto. The fare through was $40. During the whole transit through the American territory Mr. Ross saw houses all the way, and he speaks strongly of the strides towards our territory which our neighbors are making.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Historian Sismondi on French Influence in Italy, as Compared with that of the Holy Alliance.

From the History of the Italian Republics, pp. 363-5.

The invasion of the French, at the end of the eighteenth century, restored to Italy all the advantages of which their invasion at the end of the fifteenth had deprived her. When CHARLES VIII. entered Naples with his victorious army, on the 22d of February, 1495, and overthrew the ancient system of Italian politics, he gave the signal for all the calamities which afterward precipitated the peninsula under the yoke of the transalpine nations. The Italians continued to regard themselves as the first people in Europe, but they had almost everywhere lost their liberty: of the five republics which they could still reckon, four were narrow aristocracies. When NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was appointed to the command of the French army in Italy, on the 23d of February, 1796, he began to effect a regeneration which gave to the Italian nation more liberty than it had lost. It is the participation of numbers in the government, and not the name of republic as opposed to monarchy, that constitutes liberty. It is, above all, the reign of the laws; publicity in the administration, as well as the tribunals; equality; the removal of all shackles on thought, on education and on religion. Five millions and a half of inhabitants in the kingdom of Italy were put in possession of a constitution which secured to them all these advantages, with a participation in the legislature and in the vote of taxes. They had recovered the glorious name of Italians; they had a national army, the bravery of which rendered it daily more illustrious. Six millions and a half inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples received institutions less advanced it is true; but even there the law had succeeded arbitrary power; public and oral evidence had succeeded secret information and the torture; equality, the feudal system; education, instead of retrograding, had been rendered progressive; and thought, as well as religious conscience, had recovered freedom. Finally, 2,000,000 of Piedmontese, 500,000 Genoese, 500,000 Parmesans, and 2,500,000 Tuscans and Romans—in all 5,500,000 Italians—were temporarily united to France. They partook of all the privileges of the conquerors, they became with them accustomed to the dominion of the law, to freedom of thought and to military virtue—secure that at no very distant period, when their political education should be accomplished, they would again be incorporated in that Italy to the future liberty and glory of which they now directed their every thought.

Such was the work which the French accomplished by twenty years of victory. It was doubtless incomplete, and left much to be desired, but it possessed in itself the principle of greater advancement: it promised to revive Italy, liberty, virtue and glory. It has been the work of the coalition to destroy all; to place Italy again under the galling yoke of Austria; to take from her, with political liberty, civil and religious freedom, and even freedom of thought; to corrupt her morals, and to heap upon her the utmost degree of humiliation. Italy is unanimous in abhorring this ignominious yoke; Italy, to break it, has done all that could be expected of her. In a struggle between an established Government and a nation, the former has all the advantages: it has in its favor rapidity of communication, certainty of information-soldiers, arsenals, fortresses and finances. The people have only their unarmed hands and their masses, unaccustomed to act together; nevertheless, in every struggle during these fifteen years in Italy, between the nation and its oppressors, the victory has remained with the people. At Naples, in Sicily, in Piedmont, in the States of the Church, at Modena and Parma, unarmed masses have seized the arms of the soldiers; men chosen by the people have taken the places of the despots in their palaces. The Italians, everywhere victorious over their own tyrants, have, it is true, been everywhere forced back under the yoke with redoubled cruelty by the league of foreign despots. Attacked before they could have given themselves a government or formed a treasury, arsenals or an army, by the sovereign of another nation, who reckons not less than 30,000,000 of subjects, they did not attempt a hopeless resistance, which would have deprived them of every chance for the future. Let those who demand more of them begin by doing as much themselves.

Italy is crushed, but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue and glory; she is chained and covered with blood, but she still knows her strength and her future destiny; she is insulted by those for whom she has opened the way to every improvement, but she feels that she is formed to take the lead again; and Europe will know no repose till the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall be enabled herself to enjoy the light which she created.

The Ports of Venice.

The Venetian flat country really begins at the mouth of the Brenta and at the port of Brondolo. A long succession of low lands, which include almost all the shore of the Adriatic, from the Point of Maestra to that of Isonzo, is also called by that name. This entire extent of coast, which is not less than 33 miles, is exceedingly low, and almost on a level with the water. is made of a very fine gravel, and here and there is intersected by marshes, which make the atmosphere exceedingly unhealthy during the Summer. The largest of these marshes are called Lagunes—two alone are of importance, those of Venice and of Grado.

No promontory assists in recognizing from a distance the approach to this uniform shore. Some steeples belonging to the most important towns are the only help in guiding the vessels which come to unload in the harbor, when they are a little distance from the shore. Besides, the shore is lined with banks of sand, made by the alluvium of rivers and streams, and by the mud which they almost continually deposit. It is necessary to go a mile or a mile and a half from the shore to find thirty-three feet depth, says Capt. LE GRAS' *Manual of Navigation in the Adriatic.*

They call lagoons those vast marshes interspersed with small islands, or rather extended ponds, made to a large extent by the encroachment of the sea, and by the waters of the Po, the Brenta, and the Adige; of the Piave and other water courses which intersect a lowland, and which retire, leaving above the general level a large number of little islands of a varied appearance, often pleasing, but which are hardly higher than the water-level.

The great basin so made, which extends 25 miles from north to south, is separated from the sea by a tongue of land and sand, long and straight, making a natural bank which art has strengthened by building upon it large and strong marble walls, called *murazzi*, to keep the great sea on the southeast from undermining it and at the same time to make secure the inside anchorages. That long bank, which they call the *Lido*, is intersected by six openings, which make the different passages or gates which lead to Venice in approaching the Gulf. These six rivers' mouths are the Ports Brondolo, Chioggia, Malamocco, Saint André, Saint Erasme or Port Lido and Tre Porte. All the coast comprised between these six outlets and within a cannon shot of the shore, makes part of the military port of Venice. The lagunes have not the same depth everywhere. The bottom is so little raised in some places that they are obliged to mark the canals or tortuous channels, which serve for navigation, by stakes placed at a distance from one another. The small depth of these lagoons, which give Venice all its power, grows perceptibly less, annually, all about the city, and at the openings of the ports, so that fears are excited, with reason, lest they will finally be filled up, and become uninhabitable, on account of the corrupt miasma arising from some of the marshes which already surround some of the islands. The Government maintains the depth of the canals, and hinders the accumulation of mud, by means of machines for this purpose, which are in constant operation. Besides, considerable efforts have been made to change the course of the Brenta and of the Pave, which accumulate sand and earth, and which, when they overflow, fill the lagoons. There are, in the whole extent of the lagoons, more than a hundred islands, of which twenty-five, at least, are well inhabited. Those which are near the shore are cultivated and inhabited to a large extent.

The city of Venice is built in the midst of a lagoon, on the largest of these islands; on others, some villages and beautiful buildings are seen. Some, also, are highly cultivated.

The most important island, next to those on which Venice is built, is Murano, two miles from Venice. This island, which is three miles in circumference, and on which the Venetians have pleasure houses, is cut in two by a canal, and is well cultivated. The town of Murano, which is built upon it, is beautiful and large. Travelers go there to see the celebrated edifices of glass and crystal, and some curious monuments. The island of Torcello is equally well cultivated, and contains an interesting cathedral, from an archæological point of view. Burano contains quite an important town. The fishermen's wives there make lace which is celebrated. Saint Lazarus is the same island which contains the celebrated convent of religious *Mekitaristes*. Chioggia, which a bridge of forty-three arches joins to the shore, is the head city of four communes, making a total population of 30,000.

Venice rests upon seventy islands, joined one to the other by 365 bridges. A great canal—the *Canal Grande*—divides it into two unequal parts. Its streets, straight and dirty, number 2,150, lined with 20,900 houses, which contain 126,786 inhabitants. It has no water which is fit to drink, despite 177 public cisterns and 1,973 private cisterns, which keep the rain-water and water carried from the Brenta in vessels appropriated to this service. To do away with this inconvenience, they have tried to obtain water elsewhere by the help of artesian wells, and have bored nine, which, unfortunately, have not been able to supply water fit to drink. Conduits built on the railroad viaduct which joins Venice to the main land, actually bring fresh water to the entrance of the city.

A Church Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your edition of this morning I find an article headed "Another Church Difficulty," in which your informant states that on Sunday, the 3d, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM and several of his friends, armed with a variety of deadly weapons, forced opened the doors, &c. The *deadly weapons* in this case consisted of a hammer and a small iron bar, to pry off the locks which had been unlawfully placed on the Church doors and gates! Again your correspondent, either maliciously or ignorantly, states that on the following Sunday (10th) "a party, headed by the pastor, stormed the Church, opened the Church, and had the usual service," evidently implying that the service was held in said Church, which, if true, would place Mr. RANSOM in the position of disregarding an injunction which had been served on him by the civil authority, thereby emulating the lawlessness of the so-called officers of the said Church. In a few days you will receive a full statement of the difficulty.

A. R.

Mr. C. G. Thompson, the artist, returned to this country in the *Vanderbilt*, after a residence of seven years in Italy. A number of his finest productions have been shipped at Leghorn for the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE DECIDED.

Our report of the following case was in type for yesterday's TIMES, but was crowded out by the pressure of other matter.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—Justice ROOSEVELT has rendered his decision on the motion to open the default in this case. As intimated by his Honor in the remarks made by him a few days since at General Term, and reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, July 6, he opens the default. The opinion rendered is very lengthy. We give the preliminary statement of the facts, with which it commences, and the recapitulation of the points decided, with which it closes.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The Corporation of the City, it appears, having filled in the plot of about four hundred and sixty feet square, constituting the water front of the old Washington Market, and constructed a bulkhead and piers in connection with it, gave permits from time to time to various persons (more than one hundred and eighty in number) to erect upon it temporary sheds for the sale of meats and vegetables, "the respective occupants" paying, as the complaint avers, a "weekly" sum or rent "for the use thereof."

On the 24th of April, 1858, while the City was thus in possession of the premises, claiming the ownership and receiving from them a revenue, in the aggregate exceeding $50,000 per annum, the Commissioners of the Land-Office, in the name of the People of the State, for reasons not very satisfactorily explained in the papers before the Court, and seemingly without notice to the City authorities, executed to James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, two of the plaintiffs, a lease of the whole plot at a rent for one year of $5,000, and with a covenant, if valid, binding the State to maintain them (the two lessees) in peaceable and quiet possession.

Immediately upon the execution of this lease, Taylor & Brennan, in their own names alone, instituted an ejectment or *quasi* ejectment against the City and its 180 tenants to indemnify themselves for the $5,000, payable by them into the State Treasury, by withdrawing ten times that amount and more from the Treasury of the City—a not unimportant portion of the State.

The complaint, in its original shape, being soon found to be defective, an amended one was filed, making the people of the State co-plaintiffs, and praying, among other things, in addition to "the rendering of possession to the plaintiffs (that is, the people and Taylor and Brennan,) or to such of them as shall be declared entitled thereto," that the defendants may be adjudged "to pay them jointly or severally the sum of one hundred thousand dollars damages for the rents, issues and profits while the same have been unlawfully withheld from the plaintiffs"

This complaint is verified by James B. Taylor, but, instead of being subscribed as usual by one name or firm as "attorneys for the plaintiffs," it purports to be signed by the Attorney General for the people, and by other attorneys for Taylor and Brennan.

On the 15th of February, about nine months after its commencement, with the consent for the attorney for the City, and on motion of the attorney for Taylor and Brennan, nothing being said in the order as to any motion or consent on the part of the people, the other plaintiffs, the suit, as against the City, "costs having been paid," was discontinued—so far at least as such an order could have that effect.

Having thus disposed of the city, the only real party to the controversy, and having made some arrangement, as may be inferred, with one or more of the other defendants, the precise nature of which does not appear, the plaintiffs on the 13th of May, 1859, brought the cause on to a nominal trial, their adversaries, as the order expresses it, "having, by failure to appear, waived a trial by jury, and the judge "thereupon found and directed judgment to be entered as follows: In substance, first, that one set of plaintiffs, to wit, the people, recover possession of the land; second, that the other set, to wit, Taylor and Brennan, having been previously entitled to possession of the premises for the year just expired, recover possession of the rents for that period, adjusted at the sum of $9,109 45, to be paid by "the defendants," not proportionately and respectively, but in solido, that being the legal effect of the terms,) "as damages for the withholding of the possession of the premises from the plaintiffs" (Taylor and Brennan) from 1st of May, 1858, to 24th of April, 1859.

It will thus be seen, without reference to another feature in the transaction to which I shall presently advert, that Taylor and Brennan, in one year, recover in round numbers $70,000 on an outlay of $5,000, and that the City, at the same time, is dispossessed of the same amount of revenue, and of the fee of a property which, by the plaintiffs' showing, is worth more than a million, without a trial, and after the plaintiffs, or two of them, at least, had voluntarily discontinued the suit as against the City, and admitted it to be unfounded by "paying the costs" of the defence. Nor is this all; the tenants, so-called, the mere temporary occupants, "respectively," of distinct and separate movable shanties, are made liable—not each for his own occupancy, but each for the whole plot, to the seemingly enormous *ex parte* assessment of $70,000, and that, too, after they had already, by an interlocutory proceeding, as will presently be shown, been directed to pay their respective rents for the same identical period, to a receiver appointed by the order of the Court, made at the instance of the plaintiffs themselves.

The statute, too, provides (2 R. S., 307,) "that when an action is against several defendants, if it appears on trial (as it must necessarily have done in this case) that any of them occupy distinct parcels in severalty or jointly, and that other defendant possess other parcels in severalty or jointly, (that is, singly or in groups,) the plaintiff shall elect, at the trial, against which he will proceed; which election shall be made before the testimony in the cause shall be deemed closed, and a verdict shall thereupon (as a sort of penalty) be rendered for the defendants not so proceeded against." In other words, if a plaintiff, as in this instance, shall bring an ejectment against a multitude of persons not holding in common, but in distinct and separate parcels, he shall, instead of recovering against all pay the costs of all except one.

The well-known existence at the time of such a provision of law, together with other circumstances already in part alluded to, demonstrates that the judgment complained of must have been the result of collusion, accident, mistake or fraud. A tenant, whether by his own direct act or by a collusive judgment, has no right or power to surrender the possession of his landlord to a stranger, against his landlord's consent. (1 R. S., 744.) A fraudulent attornment is none the less fraudulent, and none the less void, by being invested with the habiliments of a sham judgment, which itself, in such case, is one of the strongest *indicia* of collusion. It is to be observed that this judgment was obtained, notwithstanding that the defendant only a few days before had able and faithful counsel, and was obtained by default; and in its present extraordinary and illegal form, notwithstanding that those counsel, as the plaintiffs themselves show, then were paid $900 to watch over the interests of their clients. And it is further to be observed that, notwithstanding the seemingly onerous and certainly most irregular form of the judgment, one of the very defendants against whom it stands on the record is found making an affidavit to resist the motion to vacate the entry, and to let the parties in to defend their rights.

But the case does not stop here. On the very day of filing the first complaint, and before the name of the people was inserted in the proceedings, the plaintiffs obtained from one of the Judges an order, usually very much a matter of course, requiring the defendants to show cause, not before him or before any of the Judges who might be present at Chambers, but before another and a particular Judge by name, why an injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed to take charge of the premises and collect the rents. Although this notice of motion (an order to show cause is in substance nothing more) was returnable on the 17th of May, 1858, three days after its date, yet for some reason unexplained no hearing upon it was had till the 29th of June, and no decision till the 2d of August—clearly showing that the necessity for a private receiver as against the ample guaranty of the City Treasury, and that, too, in an ejectment suit, was not very pressing, even if the right had been undisputed, as it certainly was not, and as the admissions on the present argument show it could not be. A receiver in an ejectment suit is confessedly, in any case, a novelty—in a case where there is nothing to be injured, and (the City of New-York not being quite yet insolvent) nothing to be lost, it is, I conceive, without a precedent—for even the one made by the Special Term order in the present instance was overruled, as I am informed, at the General Term, although the decision, in consequence, it is said, of the supposed discontinuance above referred to, was never formally pronounced.

On the 2d of August nevertheless—erroneously, as the written opinion of the General Term subsequently showed—a receiver (Mr. CYRUS CURTIS) was appointed during the pendency of the action and until the further order of the Court, first giving security in the sum of $20 000, and with directions to pay all moneys into the United States Trust Company, to be drawn out only on a Judge's fiat, as the Court should from time to time direct.

Before, however, any action was had on this appointment, the City authorities, conceiving the order to be erroneous, appealed from it to the General Term, and on the 4th of August, pending the appeal, applied to another Judge, as the practice permits, and obtained a stay of proceedings without security till a decision on the appeal could be had. On the 13th of the same month another order modifying the previous one was obtained, allowing the receiver "to collect the rents," but without prejudice to any motion to be afterwards made, &c. Mr. Curtis, accordingly, with limited powers, entered partially upon the duties of the office of receiver. He was "at liberty (as the order declared) to collect the rents" until the decision of the General Term, unless even this "allowance" should previously to the hearing be "vacated" by "any of the Justices of this Court." Judge CLERKE, it is obvious, had great hesitation in modifying his absolute stay of proceedings even to the above extent, and he finally concurred in reversing the order of the 2d of August for an injunction and receiver altogether. Much of the present difficulty would have been obviated had that reversal, like others at the same term, been duly announced and entered of record before the discontinuance of the 15th of February. I see no reason, however—none that is insuperable—why the reversal actually agreed on by the Court may not now be entered *nunc pro tunc*, according to the fact, as of November, 1859.

* * * * * * * *

From what has been said, and from other arguments which will readily suggest themselves, the following propositions may be deduced:

1. That the lease granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, in the name of the people of the State, at a rent of less than one-tenth of the value of the term, taking a bond of indemnity against costs, and giving an inconsistent covenant for quiet enjoyment, was confessedly, on its face, the lease of a law suit, in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the statute of champerty, and, therefore, void.

2. That although the people, through their representatives in the Legislature, can make that legal which by the general law is illegal, their executive functionaries intrusted with special limited duties have no such dispensing power. The unauthorized use of the name of the people does not make the deed the act of the people.

3. The lease, had there been no adverse possession, was equally void as "a grant of land under water," made not for "the promotion of commerce," but for the mere emolument of private individuals.

4. That it was void also as a grant of land under water to persons "other than the proprietors of the adjacent lands."

5. That the lease being void, the lessees had no standing in Court to call in question either the title of the City or its mode of management. To warrant the appointment of a receiver before judgment, the Code requires (sec. 244) that the party shall "establish an apparent (that is, a *prima facie*) right to the property which is the subject of the action, and which is in the possession of the adverse party;" and also that he shall establish, as a matter of fact, that "the property, or its rents and profits, are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired." Taylor and Brennan did neither. No injury to the shanties was pretended, and if it had been the injury was no wrong to the plaintiffs. And as to any loss of rents, the metropolitan City of the United States being responsible for the value of the use, whether more or less than the actual receipts, the security, it may be presumed, was not less ample than the individual bond for $20,000 of a private receiver.

6. The alleged conversations of individual members of the City Government (even if not denied as they substantially were) are not evidence in law to determine or to divert the City's title to its real estate, of which it is confessedly in possession, which was in effect created by the City, and which the City claims to be the owner in fee.

7. That the judgment by default and the proceedings upon it were in the nature of a collusive attornment made by tenants to the prejudice and without the consent of their landlord, and therefore void.

8. That the defendants having made out a clear case of merits on their part, as well as of demerits on the part of their adversaries, are entitled on that ground to have the default opened and to be allowed to defend.

9. That the judgment entered against all the respective occupants, *in solid*, for the aggregate rental of the whole premises, notwithstanding the implied admissions in the complaint, instead of a judgment for costs in favor of all the defendants but one, against the plaintiffs, was contrary to law. Even if the complaint did not admit the separate occupancy in distinct parcels, the affidavits show the fact indisputably, and that it would be established on the trial, should a real trial be had.

10. That the default allowed by one of the defendants, while holding a substitution in his hands, in collusion with plaintiffs, was a fraud upon the other defendants, and should, for that reason, were there no other, be opened, and all the proceedings founded on it set aside.

An order will accordingly be entered—its form to be first settled by the Court—to the following effect:

1. That the order of the 2d of August, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver, be annulled or vacated, and the rents collected under it accounted for before a referee, and the balance paid over by the receiver, on passing his accounts to the City, and deposited in the treasury.

2. That the default taken at the Circuit, in consequence of the failure of the tenants to appear, be opened, the judgment entered thereon vacated, and the execution and all subsequent proceedings, including the attornments, if any, signed by the occupants, set aside.

3. That the order of discontinuance, irregularly entered (without the consent of the people) on the supposed consent of all parties, and on the implied conditional and misapprehended consent of the Corporation Counsel, be either discharged and the City reinstated as co-defendant in the action, or, if not, that the City be allowed, as the sole party, to defend, in the place of and without regard to their nominal, and in some respects disloyal, tenants, whose "weekly" occupancy, as existing at the commencement of the suit, has necessarily long since expired.

4. That for greater caution an injunction issue, restraining the occupants from paying to the plaintiffs or the receiver, and the plaintiffs and the receiver from collecting of the occupants, any rents or moneys whatever for the use or occupancy of the premises in question until the further

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE Giraldi—The Invisible Prince.

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NATIONAL THEATRE—Venetian—The Drunkard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Prof. Wyman.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL—Promenade and Soiree Dansante.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, July 13, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the Times on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the Weekly Times or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible. Also for sale by Ross & Tousey and all news-dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the *City of Baltimore* and the *Arago*, we have full details of European intelligence to the 29th ult., a telegraphic summary of which we have before published. Letters from our Special Correspondents at the seat of war in Italy give us details of the great battle of Solferino in advance of all the Press of London and Paris. The battle was undoubtedly the most tremendous action of modern times, and its effect upon the fortunes of the war can hardly fail to be decisive. Our correspondence estimates the French loss at nearly 25,000 men *hors du combat*. The French passed the Mincio without opposition on the 28th of June, and the return of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Vienna was confirmed. The French demonstration against Venice and the Tagliamento was daily expected, and preparations were supposed to be making for a new struggle within the quadrilateral defence. In Prussia the mobilization of the army had been temporarily suspended, and the only recent demonstration of an Anti-Gallican character had proceeded from M. Von Benst, the Minister of the small State of Saxony, who had felt himself called upon to utter a rather impertinent circular, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff. Of this paper, however, no particular notice had been taken. The Bavarians, finding it hard to raise money, were growing more tranquil.

The massacre at Perugia is confirmed, and great indignation was expressed in France and throughout Europe at the conduct of the Papal Government. It was not, however, for a moment supposed that the Emperor Napoleon would allow the wrongs of the Romagna to remain unredressed, and the secularization of the Papal Government was considered inevitable. At Naples a new amnesty had been provoked by the fears of the Court.

In England the members of the Government had been returned, in many cases without opposition. Mr. Gladstone had been reëlected for Oxford University by a majority of 23 over the Marquis of Chandos. A visit of the Queen to Ireland was regarded as one of the settled arrangements of the royal Summer. Commerce was reviving in England and France, but was still languishing in the German States.

Dispatches recently received by Government indicate a disposition on the part of the Sissiton Indians to give trouble. Superintendent Cullen attempted to penetrate their country with supplies for the Yanctons, in Dacotah Territory, when he was met by a party of two hundred Sissiton warriors, who refused to allow him to proceed until he paid them their annuities. This he refused to do, and he was forced to return to Fort Ridgeley for a military escort and a battery, with which to force his way. A battle is anticipated. Hostilities are also reported among the Indians of Nebraska, and five thousand warriors are believed to be in the field. Outrages upon the settlers are said to have already commenced.

The Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen met last evening to take up the consideration of the appropriations for the ensuing year. The fourth resolution was the only one taken up, which provides for moneys for the support of the Public Schools. An item of $20,000, to construct a school building in the Twelfth Ward, was, on motion of Alderman Stansbury, stricken out. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Board adjourned till Thursday evening next.

In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from the Mayor, announcing the decision in the West Washington Market case. The semi-annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was also received and ordered to be printed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted giving the Governors of the Almshouse permission to take an alley-way of ten feet from the western side of the inclosure occupied by the Essex-street Prison, for the accommodation of the stage which conveys prisoners from said prison to the Tombs. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of having floating-baths erected on the water-fronts of the City, for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The Comptroller was directed to advertise and sell at auction the lease of a ferry from the foot of Grand-street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, in Brooklyn. A Committee of Three was appointed to examine into the present state of the Central Park Improvement. Mr. Busteed sent in a communication expressing the opinion that Fairchild, Walker & Co. are entitled to the contract for constructing gate-houses for the New Reservoir.

A portion of the Germans of this City, yesterday, united in a funeral procession in honor of Humboldt, and in the evening gathered at the Cooper Institute, where addresses were delivered and solemn vocal and instrumental music was rendered. The obsequies were not very imposing, but they did a great deal of credit to those who took part in the exercises.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) held a mass meeting last evening, at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, at which the subject of Col. Duryea's proposed resignation was considered. It was resolved to have an evening parade, in full uniform, on Wednesday, 13th inst., when the regiment will visit the residence of the Colonel, and present, in form, their request that he will retain his commission.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Synagogue of Sheirath Israel, in West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, occurred yesterday. There was a large and attentive audience. In the course of the services, which were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Lyons, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Pischel and the Rev. S. M. Isaacs. The building will be both capacious and handsome, and its estimated cost is $100,000.

The statement of the points ruled by Justice Roosevelt in the Supreme Court, in deciding the Washington Market case, to which we referred yesterday, was crowded out. It will be found today under the head of Law Reports.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted to take a recess from the third Monday in July to the second Monday in September. During the recess the public offices will be open for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. of each day. A large amount of unfinished business was disposed of when the Board adjourned for one week.

Yesterday, 750 bales Cotton were reported sold, at unchanged prices. Flour was freely offered, and was 10c.@15c. per bbl. cheaper. The demand was moderate. Grain, Provisions, Coffee, Molasses Oils, Rice, Whisky and Tallow were quiet. Naval Stores and Sugars were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Victory of Solferino.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning the first complete and accurate details of the great battle of the 24th of June, by which the power of Austria was broken in Lombardy, and the crest of the Hapsburgs humbled in the sight of Europe, that have yet been received from the seat of war. Neither at London nor Paris had any accounts, so minute and elaborate, of this tremendous conflict yet reached the Press. Our special correspondents were enabled, through the courtesy of the French authorities, to press rapidly on from Milan in advance of the ordinary drift of travel, and in time to reach the highlands of Castiglione, while the action of the 24th was at its height.

The details which we have previously to this arrival given of the nature of the ground on which this great passage of arms took place, will have fully prepared our readers to understand the more extensive landscape we lay before them to-day; to follow with our correspondents the hasty and impetuous, but soldier-like and orderly, advance of the whole French army, at the summons so haughtily uttered by the Austrian trumpets on the hills of Castiglione; to comprehend the full value of the heroic efforts which were so successfully made by the Sardinian army to withstand the overwhelming attacks directed upon its exposed position; to measure the extent of the terrible disaster which overtook the Austrian cause, when the mighty army that, in the early morning, shone over twelve miles of a formidable and fortified country, fled under the covering darkness of the night, a broken and disorganized horde, over ruined bridges, to find, when it re-formed within the shadow of its strongholds, its numbers reduced by a double decimation, and its Imperial leader throwing away the *baton* of command he had so audaciously and so confidently assumed.

The Austrian forces engaged at the battle of Solferino, under the immediate eye of the Emperor Francis Joseph, constituted the flower of the Imperial troops. Besides the Field-Marshal, Hess, in whose brain the hopes of Austria seem to slumber, the young Emperor was supported in this his first real ordeal of battle by Marshal Count Wimpffen, commanding the first *corps d'armée*; by his uncle, the Archduke Albert, Ex-Governor-General of Hungary; by the General of Cavalry, Count Schlick, the successor of the disgraced Gyulai; by Zobel and Stadion, and Benedek; by the Prince de Lichtenstein and the Baron Reischach. All the most loyal and the most accomplished lieutenants of the Empire were gathered around their young sovereign; the oldest in war, the most gifted, the most renowned of the Austrian Generals, were leading on the best equipped, best disciplined, most resolute troops of the Imperial Army, to bear out, if bear it out they could, the high promises given to his people not a week before, when the Kaiser, in taking command of his forces at Verona, declared that he would guide them on to "those successes which the Fatherland expects."

Here, if ever she was to look for them, Austria might have expected to find the elements of victory. From all his broad and ill-assorted empire Francis Joseph knew, on the morning of the 24th of June, that he could never hope to raise and bring together a more efficient or more gallant host than was mustered then before him. He knew, too, that his soldiers were to fight for him on ground haunted by memories of defeat inflicted upon their fathers by the fathers of the foes they were themselves to combat. He knew that the scorn of Europe was beginning to settle down upon his armies, that had been carried with the May triumphantly and insolently beyond the frontiers of Sardinia, only to be driven forth again in a flight of two hundred miles, by the bayonets of France, ere the middle of June. He must have remembered, too, that throughout his brief reign he had assumed the state and affected the policy of a great military Cæsar, strong enough in arms to compel the laws of nations to his side; that he had the reputation of a soldier to win, or the shame of a braggart to incur in the issue of this great war which he had so defiantly provoked. With all these stimulants acting upon the minds of commander and commanded, the Austrians went into action on ground of their own choice, familiar to themselves for years and strange to all their enemies alike. It would seem, indeed, from a circumstance related by one of our correspondents to-day, that the villagers in at least one hamlet among the hills were positively friendly to the Austrian troops, and gave them such succor during the battle as the royal force in our own Revolutionary war sometimes received from scattered Tory populations. Moreover the Austrians, although the spirit of the troops must have been somewhat damped by their dreary experience of retreat, and by the apparently inconsistent nature of their movements between the 21st and the 23d of June, had in that interval been encouraged by a near inspection of their strong lines on the Mincio, and by the addresses and presence of their newly-arrived Emperor. For sixteen long hours this vast army, acting under all these influences, and sustained by all these motives to the most heroic exertion, endeavored to hurl back the masses of the Allies upon the river Chiese, and to maintain the positions it had taken up. At 9 o'clock in the evening of that desperate day, the Emperor of the French was writing his bulletin of victory to the Empress in the very chamber from which the Emperor of Austria had issued in the morning to command the fight!

This tremendous struggle was not thus decided without fearful loss of human life. Without falling into the thoughtless cant which talks of war and its horrors as if peace were all one smiling dream of happiness, and health, and virtue and magnanimity, and there were no such things on earth as injustice, and brutality, and crime, and dishonor, and poverty, to make the City streets and squares as truly dreadful to the seeing eye as the battle-field itself can be; no man can read unmoved of scenes such as our correspondents put before us, or think without a shudder of the agonies and miseries present and future that lie summed up in the brief statement that "25,000 men were, put on one side only, *hors du combat*."

War is a very terrible thing, and war on the scale of this now waging in Italy so far transcends the ordinary conceptions of war in modern times, that it will be long perhaps before the full reality of the horrors it involves breaks clearly on the consciousness of the world.

But as the truth of all these dark and bloody days deepens in the conscience of mankind, with it must deepen, too, the world's execration of that infernal system which has made such wars as this inevitable, and the world's hearty sympathy with the sovereigns and the armies who are driving that system onward so gallantly to its fate. The Austrian Emperor has marched his myriads into Italy, and kept them there, that a theory of Government devised for Italy by foreigners, and imposed upon her by the bayonet, may not be repudiated by the free will of her citizens. He has broken the peace of the world to preserve his own dominion over a race by which that dominion is detested, and to arrest the progress of ideas which make up the life of the modern world, and which no force can ever crush, however it may for the time repress them. He strews the hills of Lombardy with death, that the "pride of Austria" may not seem to bend before the demands of "popular clamor."

Beaten from one great battle-field to another; beaten on the chosen ground of his invading army; beaten now definitely and decisively upon the line of his own defence, this desperate champion of a desperate cause has yet given no sign of surrendering his fatal pretensions to the double argument of Right and Might. But there is a power in the modern world with which, as the Emperor Napoleon III. has most justly said, all rulers will henceforth be compelled to count—the power of public opinion. And this power will unquestionably pronounce the resistance of the vanquished of Solferino to the victorious Italian people to be a crime, not against Italy alone, but all mankind.

A Lady's Plan of Abolition.

We have all overrated the difficulties of the negro question. Our political world, it is true, is just now rather out of joint, but we need not echo *Hamlet's* cry, and think it "cursed spite" that we are born to set things right, for the work is the easiest work imaginable—a molehill which our own extravagance has swollen into a mountain. A lady's wit has sufficed to see through this great national millstone, and we have nothing to do but to take her counsel, and be happy.

The Honorable Miss Murray, whose book of her pleasant tour in America was such a comfort to the good people who sit on the sunny south side of Slavery, while it brought the author herself as near the brink of social martyrdom at home as a Maid of Honor could politely be led, has just written a letter to a lady friend of hers in South Carolina. In this letter, after expressing her regret that the Southern States should persist in keeping up an institution grown so hopelessly unfashionable that not even a Maid of Honor can make it the *mode*, Miss Murray suggests a great decisive scheme for the Abolition of Slavery.

She proposes that the Southern States themselves shall move in Congress, that "after the year ——, all black infants in their dominion shall be born free, on condition that the Central Government compensate the masters of such children, and that due provision should be made for their education in industrious, moral, and religious habits." There is a sweet millennial fragrance about this thought of the ex-martyred lady which must commend it at once to every innocent mind. Nor can it be denied by the most skeptical, that if the South would only take the plan of Miss Murray up in earnest, the abolition of Slavery would soon be what the French call "an accomplished fact." But will the South so come to reason? This is a question which we are obliged to put to ourselves before breaking forth into pæans over the near prospect of lasting domestic peace from the black and bilious sorrow of the land.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Winthrop will doubtless answer us in the affirmative. These excellent gentlemen, like Miss Murray, can see no difficulty in the way of a calm but the storm; and indeed, this is perhaps the only real difficulty in the case. Only abolish the storm and you may be sure of the calm.

But Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Brown of Mississippi, and Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, represent a large class of persons necessary to be consulted in this grave matter, whose behavior closely resembles that of the Catholics who would persist in being Catholics though they knew that they had only to become Protestants to allay the fury of the Gordon rioters.

Easy therefore as we accept the work of abolition on Miss Murray's theory to be, we are afraid that the negro will hardly be eliminated from our national politics before the Presidential election of 1860.

An Improved Order.

The Commissioners of Health did a wise thing yesterday. The City Inspector stated that a great many dead animals were lying in the streets, through the neglect of the offal contractors. Whereupon the Commissioners directed Mr. Delavan himself to see the carcases removed, the expenses to be paid by the Comptroller, and charged to the contractors. If any treatment can bring the naughty contractors to their senses, this probably will. When the parties who had this delicate job in trust a few years ago were smitten in conscience because they were earning a moiety of the money that the City was paying them—a condition of things that was covering them with ridicule, and making them the laughing-stock of contractors generally whose rule it, is to do as little work as possible and draw double pay for doing it—they hit upon this device and let the defunct dogs and horses lie in the gutters. Mr. Downing was touched with sympathy, and hastened to the relief of the distressed contractors. He hired one of them to do the work by the day—and so all parties—except the City, made a good thing of it. Things are changing now, it seems. If a contractor fails to keep his engagements, the City Inspector declines to pay a premium on his obstinacy, but gets some other party to do his work for him, and the delinquent is forced to foot the bills. The remedy will doubtless prove effectual, and we shall not hear much more of dead creatures lying about our streets during the reign of Mr. Delavan.

The Memory of Humboldt.—No where is the memory of Humboldt more sacredly cherished than in the United States, and there is an excellent reason why there should not have been lame and impotent rehearsal of the demonstration at Berlin undertaken in New-York in the midst of the dog-days. The German obsequies in "honor" of the author of *Cosmos* yesterday, did not seem even to be a popular German demonstration. The procession, spreading itself to the best advantage, was soon over. The attendance of "military" was very meagre, and the civic Societies were very sparsely represented. The cannon were fired while the oration was delivering, and the tolling bells of the programme were inaudible. The music was solemn, and the catafalque dismally dusty, but the meeting at the Cooper Institute was thin, and the "pillar of fire" was entirely wanting. Possibly the display, unimposing and ineffective as it was, may have vaguely impressed some of the thousand pedestrians that met it in the Bowery, and who never heard of Humboldt before, with the idea that the light of some great man had been quenched, and that devotion to science is worthy of a reward. But if, through its medium, any learned then for the first time that Humboldt's was a great and memorable name, by the same token they will conclude that Billy Walker, Orsini and Bill Poole were far greater men. The honorable fame of the great Prussian should have saved him from this wretched shadow of a funeral ovation at the hands of his own countrymen.

The Collins Steamers Not Sold.—The steamers *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have been sold, by *public rumor*, a great many times, to all sorts of Companies, and for every route where steamers are supposed to run; but thus far the attorney for Brown Brothers & Co., and agent for the steamers, has not received any money for them, and these noble ships are still tied as fast to the dock at the foot of Canal-street as though there had never been all these rumors put afloat concerning them. The steamers are not sold, and the only foundation for the statements so generally put forth is the fact that Mr. Potter has been in correspondence with two or three persons who talk of purchasing them. His offer to sell the three for less than a million of dollars, however, had not been replied to up to the close of business hours yesterday. It is possible, however, that they may be sold, though the experienced steamboatmen consider it highly improbable that the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Companies should purchase such expensive steamers for their business.

As Philadelphia and Boston are most anxious to engage in ocean steam navigation, it is surprising that they do not seize upon the opportunity for making a venture in that direction, which the unsold Collins steamers present. These magnificent ships are too large for the California trade, and too costly for any route which does not enjoy the benefit of a government subsidy.

THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.

Funeral Procession of Germans—Exercises at the Cooper Institute.

The obsequies of Alexander Von Humboldt were performed by the Germans of New-York yesterday. They united in a funeral procession in the afternoon, marched through the principal streets, and in the evening gathered at the Cooper Institute, where addresses were delivered and solemn anthems were sung. At 5½ P. M. the procession started from Humboldt Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street, in the following order:

Sixteen Policemen, eight abreast.
FIRST DIVISION.
Grand Marshal A. Senges.
Band.
Company E., Sixth Regiment, Capt. Grimne.
Company F., Sixth Regiment, Capt. Edelsbacher.
Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Lutz.
Band.
German Glee Clubs.
Dramatic Associations.
Krakehlia Society.
New-York Saengerbund.
Fordham Glee Club, and other Singing Societies.
SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
Marshals Andreas, Lutz, Scwartz and Hetzel.
CATAFALQUE,
Drawn by six gray horses, surrounded by Delegates from the different Societies.
Joint Committee of Mourners.
Society of Druggists.
Band.
The New-York Gewarbereins, and other Societies.
The "Arbeiterbund."
Carriages, containing the Orators of the Day, the President of the Associated Germans, and others.
THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Marshal Protz.
"The United Social Reform."
Social Reform Benevolent Society, No. 1.
Social Reform Benevolent Society, No. 7.
Social Homœpathic Association.
"Order of the Red Men."
Band.
Citizens generally.
Troop B, First Regiment, Capt. Henken.
Hudson County Artillery, Capt. Hexamer.

On the catafalque, which was a huge, black, four-sided cone, was inscribed in letters of silver, "A. V. Humboldo." It was surmounted by a sarcophugus of black velvet, fringed with silver, and covered with laurel wreaths. The horses which drew the car were caparisoned with sable trappings. With banners furled and draped, and funeral music, the procession marched through Hester street, the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square. There it halted, and from a platform, draped in mourning, Dr. A. Forster, the President of the Associated Associations, read the following sensibly brief address in German and English, and copies of it were distributed among the crowd, which was not very large:

The German population in America, to the surviving relatives of Alexander von Humboldt:—With feelings of the most sincere sympathy the Germans of the Western Hemisphere unite with those of the Eastern World, in expressing to the surviving relatives and friends of the lamented Alexander von Humboldt, their undissembled emotion of regret at the demise of the Sage of the Century, the profound Philosopher, the best of men.

While all civilized nations are mourning their universal bereavement, the Germans in particular feel with intensity the calamity which has removed from the sphere of sublunary usefulness the noblest ornament of science.

The greatest genius of mankind must forever live in the midst of, and animate future generations, as well as the present. He has attained immortality! And while glittering stars in our skies bear the names of gigantic intellects, Alexander von Humboldt has for himself reared an enduring monument, his radiant *Cosmos*.

While Dr. Forster was reading, cannon were fired; and as soon as he had concluded the procession marched down Broadway to the Park. There it passed before Mayor Tiemann, who stood bareheaded in front of the City Hall. When the Catafalque was opposite him, Dr. Forster came forward and addressed the Mayor, briefly alluding to the circumstances which called them together, and eulogizing Humboldt. The Mayor, in reply, said that although the great man was a German by birth, no country could claim him; he belonged to the world, and the world was proud of him. The German blood that ran in his (the Mayor's) veins made him especially happy to join with his German fellow-citizens in honoring the memory of Humboldt. [Applause.]

The procession made but a short halt, and then marched on through Chatham-street and the Bowery to the Cooper Institute, in front of which was a transparency lighted from within, upon which a globe and astronomical instruments were represented, and over them were written the words, "*Dem Schöper Des Cosmos*,"—the author of *Cosmos*.

The exercises at the Cooper Institute began at 10 o'clock. Dr. A. Forster presided; and on the platform were Peter Cooper and the officers of the various societies. Hirschman's band performed a dirge, and the New-York Saengerbund sang the chorus "O Isis and Osiris," Weber. Then Dr Forster addressed the assemblage in German and eulogized the memory o Humboldt.

When he had concluded, the "*Miserere*" from "Il Trovatore" was performed exceedingly well by the Band. The Vice-President, A. Beckman, made a few remarks in German, expressing his regret that the attendance was not larger. A closing song from "Der Freyschutz" was sung by the New-York Saengerbund, and the audience separated.

Personal.

Amongst the *Arago's* passengers we notice Gov. Hamilton Fish and family; Capt. Pendergast and lady, U. S. Navy; Daniel Le Roy and family, U. S. Consul from Rome; and Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.

The Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the Cherry-street Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church, in a pastoral letter to his congregation, which was read from the pulpit on Sunday morning, announces the safe arrival of himself and friends at Liverpool, and the improved condition of his health. After a continental tour he will return home, resuming his duties on or about the 28th of August.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Indian Troubles—Expected Battle with the Sissitons—Outrages in Nebraska—Retrenchment in the Post-Office Department, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, July 11.

Official dispatches received this morning, report that Superintendent Cullen, with the Government supplies for the Yancton Indians, in Dacotah Territory, had passed the Yellow Medicine, about fifteen miles, when he was met by two hundred Sissiton warriors, who seized the horses of the train and refused to permit Mr. Cullen to proceed, unless he would first pay them their annuities. This was refused, and the Superintendent had to return to Fort Ridgely for assistance. Owing to some conflict in the orders received from the War Department and from Gen. Scott, a military escort had not been previously furnished, but a battery, with two hundred men, was immediately dispatched to force a passage for the supplies as far as Kettle Lake, where the distribution is to take place. The Superintendent offered to pay the Sissitons on his return, and as soon as the rolls were prepared, but an immediate compliance was insisted upon, and a battle is anticipated.

Other dispatches also report hostilities among several of the powerful tribes of Nebraska. Five thousand warriors are supposed to be in the field, and settlers are being plundered and menaced.

The system adopted by Postmaster-General Holt, for curtailing the Mail service, has devolved upon the Department a large increase of labor. In the Contract Office it has been more than doubled. Already have twelve thousand letters been written to contractors and postmasters, and in reply to remonstrances. The aggregate saved to the Department will reach near three millions of dollars. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, July 11.

The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privileges in Washington Territory, and it is understood that its action thereon is to the effect that their "possessory rights" ceased by the limitation of their charter on the 30th of May last, as well as under the Oregon treaty. It will be recollected that these Companies, some years ago, offered to sell their rights to the United States for a million of dollars, and subsequently that they expressed their readiness to be satisfied with six hundred thousand for their possessions. The Catholic Missions at Vancouver, and other claims, are involved in this decision, which now falling under the administration of the Interior Department, is likely to present some important features, if not controversy, concerning titles to valuable lands.

The Ex-Superintendant of Public Printing, Mr. Shaman, under indictment for mal-feasance in office, has returned to Washington.

A special dispatch, dated New-Orleans, the 8th inst., in the Charleston *Courier*, says that Gen. Woll has defeated the Liberal forces under Gen. Zuazua at Guanajuato, and proclaimed Santa Anna Dictator. The dispatch also states that this affair had caused great confusion in San Luis Potosi; that Ex-Governor Barrenda had attempted to stir up a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in other provinces, and that the Government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the outbreaks.

The Case of Mitchell Porter.

Charleston, Monday, July 11.

A new trial has been granted to Mitchell Porter, of the steamer *Marion*, charged with abducting a slave, on the ground that the former verdict against him was corruptly obtained.

Later from Campeachy.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 11.

The brig *Dislo* has arrived here with Campeachy dates of the 4th inst., but there is no news of a revolutionary character.

Philadelphia Matters.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 11.

One of our passenger railways ran their cars yesterday. Several conductors were arrested and suits commenced to test the legality of Sunday travel.

Perseverance Hose, bound to Niagara *vid* New-York, Albany and Buffalo, left in the 11 o'clock train.

The California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, July 11.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., arrived last evening. News anticipated *vid* New-Orleans.

Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 10.

A party of five persons reached Leavenworth yesterday, from Denver City, with $7,500 in gold dust.

Fire in the Illinois Penitentiary.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 10.

The carriage shop and contents at the Alton, Ill., Penitentiary was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

Montreal, Monday, July 11.

The *Nova Scotian* passed Further Point at 12½ Saturday night. All the dispatches sent to her were put on board.

New Synagogue of Sheirath Israel—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

The Synagogue of Sheirath Israel, the oldest Jewish congregation in the City, driven by increase of numbers, has been obliged to remove from its ancient site in Crosby-street to a more spacious and more fashionable location. The ground selected for the new edifice is in West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The building will be 92 feet in depth, with a front of 70 feet. The style is that known as the Palladian, and the structure promises to be an imposing one. Its cost is estimated at $100,000.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone, after the ancient Jewish ritual, occurred yesterday. The attendance was large, and, besides the members of the congregation, included many who testified by their presence their interest in the new project. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Lyons.

Standing at the desk, with covered head, he began by reading a selection from the Scriptures—Genesis, chap. 28.

The Sixty-seventh Psalm, "Come let us sing unto the Lord," was chanted, and then the officiating minister offered a prayer in Hebrew for the occasion, and a prayer for the Government, to which the assemblage responded, Amen! Amen!

The Rev. A. Fischel, Ph. D., lecturer to the Congregation, then made an address.

J. L. Seixas, Esq., read a list of the articles deposited in the corner-stone. Among these were parchments inscribed with the names of the principal officials of the State and of the United States, a brief sketch of the history of the congregation, copies of the Constitution and By-laws of all the Benevolent Societies attached to the Congregation, a phial containing holy earth from Jerusalem, a piece of stone from the western wall of Solomon's temple (which is still in existence), contents of the box deposited in the corner-stone of the former Synagogue in Crosby-street, one hundred and twenty-nine years since; medals, coins, newspapers (evening and morning) of the day, and many other *souvenirs*.

Mr. Seixas then presented a silver trowel, handled with ivory, and suitably inscribed, to Asher Kursheedt, Esq., by whom the ceremony of laying the stone was performed.

The metal plate by which the excavation in the stone was covered, bore the following inscription:

(In Hebrew.)

Let this be recorded for generations to come. The builder selected this as the chief corner-stone to lay the foundation of the chief Synagogue of the Holy Congregation of Sheirath Israel.

(In English.)

This inscription is to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the Synagogue in West Nineteenth-street, on Monday, the 9th of Tamooz, corresponding with the 11th of July, A.M. 5619, the 84th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Trustees.—Jacob L. Seixas, President; Asher Kursheedt, Vice President and Treasurer; Joseph Sona, Solomon J. Joseph, Mortimer Hendricks, Isaac Phillips, Clerks of the Board; David Phillips, Sexton. Minister and Reader, the Rev. Jaques J. Lyons; Lecturer, the Rev. Arnold Fischel, Ph. D.; Architect, Robert Mook; Carpenters, Hennessey & Gibson; Masons, Stewart & Howell.

The stone having been duly laid, according to the prescribed forms, and in presence of a large assemblage of spectators, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, delivered an address:

At the close of the address the closing hymn was sung, and, with the customary invocation, the services were terminated.

Ladies' Fair.—The ladies of the St. Peter's Church, Westchester, intend holding a Fair on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and the gallant Secretary of War has granted them the use of Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, for this purpose, and a more beautiful spot cannot be found within a wide radius of this City. Good music, good fare and beautiful views will make this one of the most attractive festival of the season.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the annual statement of the several sums of money necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes authorized by the charter. The first and second resolutions, relating to paying public debt and the interest thereon, were laid on the table, the Committee having the subject matter in charge not being ready to make a report. The third resolution was passed by, and the fourth was called up. It reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That this joint Board do determine that the sum of $161,957 is necessary for the use and benefit of the Public Schools of the City, be levied upon the city at large."

Alderman Stansbury moved to strike out $30 000 asked for to erect building No. 29, near the South Ferry, in the Twelfth Ward. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was carried by the following vote: *Ayes*—Aldermen Jenkins, Furey, Stansbury, Green, Strong, Smith, Manger, Kalbfleisch, Supervisors Markey, Studwell, Cadley, Delvecchio, Fitzimmons, Campbell and Garrison. *Nays*—Aldermen Franks, Van Brunt, Walters, Perry, Scholes, Dayton, and Supervisors Smith, Kenmore, Wall, Flaherty, Cummings and Williams—12. The Alderman who represents the Twelfth Ward declares his intention to have this action reconsidered at the next meeting. He says that a public school building in that Ward is much needed, and that not less than from five to six hundred children in the Ward are now running at large, entirely without school privileges.

Alderman Stansbury also moved to strike out from this appropriation $7,957 to be raised "for distributive share of school moneys to be paid Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum for the years 1855 and 1856, per Referee's Report to the Supreme Court, and estimated amount required to settle claims of said Asylum for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860."

The mover said he was not opposed to paying the sum asked for the Protestant Orphan Asylum, provided a similar sum was voted for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was followed by Supervisor Delvecchio on the same side, who enlarged quite extensively upon the justice of the claim, and the fact that the parties of the Roman Catholic Asylum had obtained a judgment for a portion of the moneys claimed for them, which had never been paid. Aldermen Darrow and Scholes explained that the Society, notwithstanding the judgment, (obtained in 1852) had never demanded payment, or if they had the claim would have been paid, provided, however, they came within the law and put their school under the supervision of the Board of Education, and excluded from their school all sectarian teachings. The fact is, they refuse to apply for the money on the judgment. Pending the discussion of this subject, a motion to adjourn till 6 o'clock Thursday evening next was put and carried.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. The Board was in session about two hours and a half, which time was mainly consumed in disposing of unfinished business. A communication was received from the Mayor declining to approve of a resolution adopted at the last meeting, directing that a portion of the city funds be deposited in the Manufacturer's Bank, giving as his reason therefor that the city deposited money there some years ago and it never could be got out again—it remained there now. Laid on the table and ordered published. Under resolutions adopted last meeting, the President appointed the following Committees—to consult with the Secretary of the Navy as to purchasing land for a street from the foot of Clinton to Kent-avenue to about opposite Hues street—Aldermen Dayton, Green and Strong. On motion of Alderman Dayton, President Kalbfleisch was added to the Committee. On the subject of reorganizing the Eastern District Fire Department, Aldermen Manger, Strong, Smith, Kalbfleisch and Perry. The resolution for an Aldermanic holiday, was called from the table and amended so as to read that the Board adjourn from the *third* Monday in July to the *second* Monday in September, and that the public offices be opened only from 9 A. M. till 12 M., and as amended adopted. A motion to require the City offices to be opened from 8 o'clock till noon instead of from 9 o'clock till noon, during the recess, was lost. A resolution to appoint special tax-collectors for the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards at the remuneration of 2½ per cent. in the amount collected, was lost. A resolution directing the ordinance relative to Street obstruction to be printed in the Corporation papers, and that 5,000 copies of the same ordinance in circular form be distributed throughout the city by the Police, also giving notice that the ordinances are to be strictly enforced, was adopted, upon the assurance of Alderman Dayton that His Honor the Mayor would stop remitting penalties when they have been imposed by the Courts. It has been settled that two kinds of awnings are allowed under the ordinances—one where the posts are set just inside the curb-stones with canvas stretched to the same, and what is called the Spanish awning—where hung to the building and not extending over the sidewalk more than five feet. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to expend an amount not to exceed $200 in repairing streets in the Nineteenth Ward. A motion to flag sidewalks on Atlantic-street between Flatbush and Classon avenues, was lost. A resolution, interpreting a rule of the Board as to the "previous question" to mean that the amendments, if any, when a motion for the previous is carried, shall be put first, was adopted. The majority of the Board showed their good sense in voting down a motion to extend the session one hour, and then adjourned for one week.

A Children's Festival at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—The Sunday School of Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) was dismissed on Sunday afternoon for a Summer vacation of six weeks. The children annually celebrate this parting occasion by a beautiful display of flowers, profusely decorating all parts of the school-room, and furnishing a delightful foretaste of the Summer. About five hundred scholars, with a large number of adults, consisting of their parents and friends, participated in the exercises. The main school-room, with the adjoining rooms opening into it, were thrown open and crowded. The scene was like that of a large company gathered in a conservatory of flowers, whose perceptible

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.—At the meeting of the Photographic Society, last evening, an instrument was brought forward which bids fair to be of the first importance to navigators. It is well known that difficulty often attends the taking of observations at sea, particularly when it is necessary to substitute an artificial for the natural horizon. At times both the sun and the horizon are obscured, and then the horizon alone may be hidden while the sun is visible. This often occurs on the Pacific Coast and off the Banks of Newfoundland. The instrument referred to is designed to be used in this emergency. It may be briefly described as follows: A hollow hemisphere of brass, with an interior prepared to catch the fumes of iodine, is hung upon gimbals in the same manner as a mariners' compass, so that the equator of the hemisphere may always cut the horizon. A brass plate, with an indefinitely small hole, is closely fitted to the hemisphere. Through this hole the sun's rays pass and strike upon the hollow concave of the globe, leaving an impression upon the prepared sensitive coating. A circular protractor is applied to this improvement, and the number of degrees and minutes of the sun's distance above the horizon is ascertained. The instrument is appropriately styled the Helyposometer. With the Helyposometer, there is but one instrument, and no observer, to contend against the motion of the vessel, and whatever motion is communicated to it while in the gimbals is self corrected. If the instrument swings, say one degree below the horizon, it will swing one degree above the horizon on its return. The measurement is taken at the lowest and at the highest point's which are added together and the sum divided by two, giving a quotient which indicates the true angle of the Sun's centre above the horizon. Mr. JOHN OAKES, the inventor, explained its construction, and related a number of trials which had been made with it, on the steamers *Nashville*, *Marion*, and *Columbia*, and on the *Vanderbilt* and the Russian frigate *General Admiral*. He claimed that it was not liable to an error of more than three minutes of a degree, and verified his assertions by statements and certificates made by the officers of the vessels above alluded to. Mr. OAKES further said that it was not designed to supersede the sextant or quadrant, but simply to come in where these instruments failed. Various questions asked by gentlemen present were satisfactorily answered. Mr HILDEBARD, of the United States Coast Survey, indorsed the invention as one of great value, and as a decided advance on any instrument of the character yet devised.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment National Guards, held a Mass Meeting last evening at LaFayette Hall, Broadway, which was called for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Select Committee appointed at a meeting on Friday evening, upon the subject of Col. DURYEA's letter of resignation recently addressed to Brig.-Gen. HALL. Some four hundred persons were present. JOHN W. BOGERT (Fourth Company) was chosen Chairman, and Corporal JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Secretary. The Committee reported that in order to express to Col. DURYEA more fully the hope of the whole Regiment that he will reconsider his action, and retain his commission as its Colonel, they have an evening parade on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in full uniform, white pants, the regimental line to be formed in Union square, right on Fourteenth street, at 8½ o'clock, under the field and line officers. The Committee also suggested that the regimental band be engaged for the occasion. They will proceed to Col. DURYEA's residence, Thirty-eight-street, near Fifth-avenue, where the request of the regiment will be formally presented. The Report was unanimously adopted, and the parade will take place accordingly.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, yesterday at noon, in the Mayor's Office, the City Inspector reported that a great many dead animals were lying about the streets of the City, and that the Contractors neglected to remove them. He thought it highly important that they should be removed immediately, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That in case any such dead animals should be found lying in the streets twelve hours after notice had been given to the contractors for removing such dead animals, lying as aforesaid, the City Inspector is hereby authorized to cause the removal of the same, the expense to be paid by the Comptroller and to be recovered by him from the Contractors or their assignees. The City Inspector presented reports from the Health Wardens of the different Wards, stating that the streets were in a cleanly condition, but that in many places water stood in the gutters because the streets were out of repair. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

PORTIONS OF A HUMAN BODY FOUND IN A SINK.—Some scavengers, engaged on Sunday night in cleaning the sink of the tenement-houses Nos. 168 and 170 East Thirty-second-street, discovered the leg and thigh of a full-grown man. The flesh still adhered to the bones, and it is assumed that the remains had not been in the sink more than a week. Much excitement in the neighborhood was occasioned by the discovery, and many theories were advanced as to how the bones came there. They finally, however narrowed down to these; that the remains were those of a murdered man, or were portions of a "subject" which had been used by a student of medicine City Inspector DELAVAN intends to have the sink emptied of its contents and thoroughly searched. Coroner JACKMAN will endeavor to clear up the mystery.

A PHYSICIAN CENSURED BY A CORONER'S JURY. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. ANN E. MEDEAS, of No. 186 Houston-street, who died from disease of the heart. The investigation divulges the fact that Dr. JOHN WASHINGTON, of No. 164 Broadway, had given a certificate, without ever seeing decased, of death from consumption, upon which authority the undertaker was about to act. The jury officially censured the Doctor, and advised that he should be prosecuted.

TRIAL OF THE LIFE-SAVING STATEROOM.—A passenger stateroom, constructed so as to be wholly independent of the ship, and capable of floating off should the ship sink, and sustain in safety those within, has been on exhibition for some time at the Battery. To-day a trial will be made, intended to exhibit the way in which the room clears itself from a sinking ship by its own buoyancy, and its action in the water. The performance comes off at 3½ o'clock, near the floating bath.

NEW DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The new steamer *Thomas P. Way*, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, has commenced day trips to Albany, stopping at West Point, Newburgh, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, and Hudson. She leaves the pier foot of Murray-street on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the trains for Saratoga and the West. Meals are served on board.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	99½	
2,000	do	99¾	
5,100	Missouri State 6s	82¾	
20,000	do	82½	
10,000	do	82¾	
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '80	88¾	
19,000	Virginia 6s	94	
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L	100	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	87¾	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	90	
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	74¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	83¾	
4,000	Ill. Freeland Bd.	93	
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	15½	
2,000	do	15¾	
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95	
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	35	
1,600	C. St. P. & F 1st-m. b	35	
7	Bank of N. Y. scrip	100	
10	Bank of N. Y.	100	
10	Merchants' Bank	105	
10	Union Bank	97	
15	Bank of Commerce	98	
39	Am. Exch Bank	101	
50	Pacific M. St. Co	68	
220	do	68¾	
300	do	s30	68
100	do	b30	68¾
10	Del. & Hud. Canal	88¾	
200	Harlem Railroad	9¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St 6s	82¾	
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs	15¾	
3,000	E. R. R. 3d mort.	93	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs	49¾	
600	N. Y. Cent. R.	74	
150	do	s30	73¾
200	do	b60	74
100	do	s30	73¾
200	do	s30	73¾
100	do	s30	74
400	do	7s	74¾
5	Hudson River R.	32	
200	Harlem Railroad	9¾	
50	Harlem R. Pref'ed	35¾	
100	do	b30	41¾
300	Mich. Central R.	s30	41¾
50	do	s30	41¾
460	Reading Rail'd	b60	42
6	Chic & Rock Isl. R.	60	
	do	s60	60¾
	do		60¾
50	Mich. So & N. Ia. R.		8
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	24¾
100	do	s30	25
200	Panama Railroad		116½
100	do	s60	115
158	Galena & Chic. R.		64
380	do		64½
50	do	b60	64¾
100	do	s10	64
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		25¾
600	do	b60	25½

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	82	
300	Columbia Marine Ins. Scrip	82¾	
1,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	94	
3,000	N. J. Cen. R. 7s	95	
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	90¾	
2,000	Buffalo, N. York and Erie R. 7s	55¼	
20	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	12¾	
10	Columbia M. Ins. Co.	114¾	
20	American F. Ins. Co.	109¾	
20	Barmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	94¾	
10	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	115	
20	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	119¾	
28	Washing. F. Ins. Co.	150¾	
30	do	150	
20	do	151¼	
28	L. Island F. Ins. Co.	168½	
25	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	164¾	
20	Home Fire Ins. Co.	180	
30	do	180½	
18	Merchants' F. In. Co.	173¾	
5	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	102¾	
10	do	102	
40	Irving Fire Ins. Co.	124¾	
50	Tradesmen's Ins Co	105¾	
29	National F. Ins. Co.	180	
36	Homestead Ins. Co.	75	
20	Security F. Ins. Co	123¾	
10	N. River F. Ins. Co.	143	
50	LaC. & Mil. RR		⅜
10	Bk. St. of New-York	100¾	
20	Commonwealth Bk.	96¾	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101	
10	Ocean Bk.	95¼	
25	National Bk.	101	
20	Columbia M. Ins. Co.	106	
20	Everett Fire Ins. Co.	71	

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 9, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 2:

Decrease in Loans	$775,516
Increase in Specie	55,631
Increase in Circulation	181,804
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,139,727

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 10, 1858	July 9, 1859.	July 2, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508 557	$68,508,557
Loans	118,863,937	121 614.833	122,390,149
Specie	34,705.503	22 494,649	22 439 018
Circulation	7.571,373	8,553,661	8,371,857
Gross Deposits	106 429.723	98,490,775	98 910,440
Undrawn	88,260,956	77,013,012	78,152 739
In Sub-Treasury	5,342,247	4,278,440	4 298,710

The Specie Averages ran through the week much better than anticipated, reversing the order of the previous week, when the result was something less favorable than looked for. The present Statement, it will be seen, shows a small gain on the Specie line, after an export demand for the week of $1,398,000. The Discount runs off $775,516, incident to the payments of the 1st and 4th of July. The Deposits are also drawn down from the same cause, while the Circulation, as usual at the beginning of the month, shows some increase. The Statement, altogether, is received with much favor on the Street, and is calculated to add to the feeling of ease in the Money Market. The supply to-day is quite free, though Discounts are much the same as last week as to rates. There is more Dry Goods paper creating, as the jobbing trade with the South has already partially opened. Money, at call, is quoted from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Where deposits are voluntarily left with the leading Brokers, 5 ℔ cent. is accepted. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer are firm on London. The sales to-day are of Southern Bank bills at 110¼ ℔ cent.; Canada Bank bills, with City Bank indorsement, 110¼@110¾, while our own standard Bankers are asking 110¾@110½. These rates are for 60-day bills. Short Sight is still to be had at 110¾@110¾ ℔ cent. Francs are dull at 5.10 at short sight, and 5.12½@5.11¼ at 60 days.

The Stock Market opened with firm prices this forenoon, and before the close of the day the dealings attained very considerable buoyancy. The advance in New-York Central, on the Share list, is equal to ¾ ℔ cent., closing 74½, and in Missouri Stock on the State Bond list ¾ ℔ cent., closing 83. These are a fair index to the general temper of the market, although the advance in other descriptions was not in all instances so important. Among the Western Shares, Galena was strongest, selling up to 64¼ ℔ cent. Rock Island brought 60½, Toledo 25½, and Michigan Central 41½ ℔ cent. Reading rose 1 ℔ cent., and Harlem Preference Shares ¾ ℔ cent. Hudson 32@32¼ ℔ cent. Panama continued 1.16½, the advance of Saturday, and Pacific Mail 68¼ ℔ cent. The City Bank Stocks were nearly all firm, and there was a fair retail demand for some of the leading Railway Bonds. The general market left off firm. It was assisted in the morning by the additional foreign news brought by the *City of Baltimore*, and also by the free offering of Money to some of the leading Brokers, and a further spur was given to the demand in the afternoon by the announcement of the Bank Statement, the result of which, both on the Specie and Loan average, created some surprise. Aside from all these influences, there were signs of a change of views with a number of the Jobbers, as to the future of prices, in consequence of the fine harvest weather and the belief that this will impart a larger Fall traffic to the Railways.

We understand that the settlement of the June traffic on the New-York Central line will show a gain upon the same month last year of a few thousand dollars, say $7,000 or $8,000.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—JUNE 1.

Capital	$6,057,840	
Funded Debt	8,119,688	
Income Balance		108 975
Total		$14 286,503
Road and Equipment	$12,847 298	
New-Albany Company	609 763	
Joliet Company	208,993	
Steamboats	311,71 9	
Cash, Cash Loans and Bills	308,730	
		$14,286,503

The yearly report shows:

Gross Earnings	$1,889,777
Expenses	1,072.732
Net result	$817,045
Applied to	
Interest and Exchange	$735,488
Sinking Fund	60,000
	795,488
Balance	$21,557

This result, while leaving the Stockholders without a Dividend, is qualified by the fact that during the year the indebtedness of the Company was reduced $282,000, including the entire floating debt And since the report, $260,000 of the old Bonds of the Company, due 1st July, have also been paid off out of the cash means of the office. The balance sheet of the concern is now a clean one with about $8,000,000 as the General Mortgage upon the Road, and $6,057,000 Capital. The line of the Road and its equipment are reported in first-rate condition for the business of the new year.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company made an appeal to the holders of the First Mortgage Third Section Bonds, $1,050,000 in amount in sanction of the postponement of the Sinking Fund attached to the mortgage until Jan. 1, 1861. It requires the sanction of a majority in interest to stay proceedings in foreclosure, or to relieve the Trustee from responsibility in the premises. It appears that the present earnings of the line are at the rate of only $700,000 for the year, which, after deducting expenses, will barely pay the mortgage interest upon the property, say $322,500 ℔ annum. The sanction petitioned for will probably be granted by a majority of the holders of the particular class of Bonds on which the Sinking Fund is made imperative—as nothing is to be gained, at present by irritating proceedings in foreclosure; particularly as the President, Mr. CATLIN, expresses the strongest confidence in a better traffic after the harvest.

The Customs to-day are $99,000. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $169,000. The disbursements are $283,000. Balance this afternoon $4,263,519.

The following are the latest London quotations for American Stocks by the *City of Baltimore*, to June 28:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., red. 1875	71 to 75
Do., 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	74 to 76
Do. 7 ℔ cent., Freeland, red. 1860	85 to 87
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40 to 38 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 8 ℔ ct., '60	81 to 83
Do., do. do., 1869	81 to 83
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	81 to 83
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct. sk. fund '85	58 to 60
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct, sk. fund, '83	81 to 83
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	91 to 93
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. sk. fund, '76	92 to 94
Do., do., $100 shares	68 to 70
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., '83	55 to 60
Do., do., $100 shares	6 to 8
Penn. Cen. Bs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ℔ cent.	88 to 90 x. c.
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ℔ cent., ster	92 to 94
Do., do., $50 shares	35 to 40
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ℔ cent., 1860	80 to 85
Do., 6 ℔ cent. 1870	70 to 75
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24

We have been requested to refer to the advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this paper, calling for the assessment in the matter of the Chicago and Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, signed by the Chairman.

The Irving's Savings Institution has declared the usual dividend payable to depositors.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 2.	Loans. June 25.	Specie. July 2.	Specie. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	4,203,884	$4,105,214	3,111,868	$3,115,450
Canal Bank	1,297,749	1,411,012	1,397,968	1,389,495
Louisiana	11,975,253	1,991,375	2,462,279	2,627,905
Louisiana State	4,042,332	4,028,451	3,157,647	3,233,133
Mech. & Trad	831,330	877,783	787,992	743,956
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,072.695	1,007,358	814,255	773,425
Southern Bank	243,587	264,022	293 534	281,111
Union Bank	1,027,804	1,077,942	401,429	397,981
Merchants' Bank	525,329	532,995	324,970	326,397
Crescent City	1973,494	973,196	280,318	302,056
Bank of America	1,003,201	1,005,862	493,149	498,253
Total	17,198,658	17,262,214	13,524 969	13 597,084
	Decrease $63,556		Decrease $72,075	

Banks.	Circulation. July 2.	Circulation. June 25.	Deposits. July 2.	Deposits. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	3,977,010	4,032,405	4,015 044	3,986,803
Canal Bank	1,159,535	1,191,155	979,817	1,113,637
Louisiana	917,249	959,144	3,734.449	3,983,853
Louisiana State	2,541,460	2,617,490	4,918,309	1,988,166
Mech. & Traders'	389,765	386,460	809,745	839,992
Bk. of N. Orleans	639,780	645,070	928,573	860,309
Southern Bank	259,345	261,930	309 028	269,764
Union Bank	577.990	579.010	888,930	937,336
Merchants' Bank	380,765	380,665	623,733	522,742
Crescent City	220 740	222,475	489,471	447,452
Bank of America	230,955	225,975	987,342	931,658
Total	11,234,564	11,501,679	18,863,941	18,911,618
	Decrease $217,115		Decrease $247,677	

Banks.	Exchange. July 2.	Exchange. June 25.	Due Dist. Banks. July 2.	Due Dist. Banks. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	1,419,998	1,485,887	218,329	279,472
Canal Bank	538,051	632,314	198,312	183,882
Louisiana	814,851	917,637	511,547	504,426
Louisiana State	701,864	715,098	460,311	460 871
Mech. and Trad	235,079	291,896	17.619	23,100
B'k of N. Orleans	311,274	391,605	79,686	86,141
Southern Bank	958,173	887,973	.....	.....
Union Bank	327,663	273,453	149 498	157,773
Merchants' Bank	200,358	168,822	36,616	28 318
Crescent City	31,916	38,378	31,211	29,073
Bank of America	11,247	6,401	4,701	5,305
Total	5,550,331	5,883,923	1,706.349	1,774 067
	Decrease $303,539		Decrease $67,718	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR—In moderate demand, market steady sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 37½ for sour; $4 87½@$5 25 for extra Illinois from Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $6 50@$6 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7@$7 37½ for double extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 300 bushels white Indiana, at $1 37½; 4,000 bushels white Kentucky on private terms. CORN opened firm, but closed 2c. lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois to arrive, at 75c.; 1,700 bushels No. 1 do., at 77c.@78c. from store. No sales of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. WHISKY—Advanced ½c.; sales 200 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—250 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR market steady; sales 600 bbls. at $6 00, from Milwaukee club Wheat. WHEAT quiet, with small sales of white Indiana at $1 45. CORN dull; no sales of moment. CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bush. Wheat, 13 000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 13,200 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand for retail; prices unchanged. WHEAT, CORN and OATS inactive. A small parcel of white Canada WHEAT sold at $1 60. CORN firm—supply light; sales 10.000 bushels at 87½c., in store, for Western mixed. OATS—sales 5,000 bushels of State on private terms; 30,000 bushels Canada East at 49c. WHISKY a shade better; sales at 27½c. Receipts of CATTLE, to-day, large; Beeves ¼c.@½c. lower ℔ lb. than last week. Over 2,000 head go to New-York.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 600 bales, at unchanged prices. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 7-16d.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 11.

FLOUR—A declining tendency; sales at $5 80@$6 for Superfine. WHISKY, 25c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 11.

COTTON unchanged; the sales of the last three days foot up 1,400 bales.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.

This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.

The warm season is only beginning.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Bininger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 349 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

"GAY AND DRIPPING."—Fancy HORACE GREELEY, in all his "proud attire," plunging gallantly in the water and coming out, to use his own graphic expression, "gay and dripping," and you will have a picture at once novel and striking. The last act the veteran editor performed ere he set out on his travels, was to purchase one of KNOX's hats, and at the last advices, notwithstanding the hardships it had encountered, it retained all its lustre and beauty. GREELEY, in consequence, is an enthusiastic admirer of KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—
$200,000 worth of Carpeting, Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Shades, &c., at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

...OWLAND'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Multitudes have died cripples, who might have been rendered sound and active by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. Countless victims of internal disease have perished, whom his Pills would have cured. Think of this!

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., June 3, 1859.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., 629 CHESTNUT-ST., PHIL.

GENTS: On the night of the 30th and morning of 31st May a fire broke out in this place, originating in my store, and consuming sixteen buildings in its ravages. The Safe of your manufacture, purchased from you a short time ago, was in the hottest part of the fire for upwards of 6 hours, and was red hot for a long time. I take great pleasure in informing you that my books, papers, &c., have since been taken from the Safe in a good state of preservation. I shall purchase another of your Safes as soon as I become located. Yours respectfully,
ROBERT WILSON.

FIRE AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 1, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co—GENTS: On the 16th ultimo, during the great fire at this place, our store was entirely destroyed. We had one of your Safes, but moved the books and papers, except one small book, which, on opening the Safe, after being in the ruins eighteen hours, in a heat that melted the brass plates and knobs, we found in a good state of preservation, without any injury, save that caused to the binding by steam. We are so well pleased with your Safe, that we shall procure another as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,
C. & E. HOWE.

The HERRING'S SAFE was the only Safe that proved to be perfectly fire proof at the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and also at the late fire at Key West, Florida. $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock; sole manufacturers of Crygier's Patent Changeable Powder-proof Lock, without Key or Keyhole.
Also, sole proprietors of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.
The above Safe and Locks both received separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, in 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-4.
Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Hot Weather Circular.
COOL CLOTHING FOR BOYS
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau st
Cheapest Prices and Largest Stock in the City.
Boys' Linen Coats, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50.
Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Summer Mixed Suits, $3 50.
Boys' Summer Pants, $1
All articles marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery.
Class No. 69, *July* 11, 1859.
68, 33, 3, 39, 76, 59, 38, 15, 45, 12, 28, 5.
Extra Class No 70; *July* 11. 1859.
26, 56, 65, 19, 66, 17, 63, 20, 34, 12, 40, 5.
Circulars sent by addressing
McKINNEY & CO.,
Savannah, Ga.

Second Edition.
HITCHCOCK'S
Great Picture of the
CENTRAL PARK
will be issued this day.
Price 50 cents a copy.
100 Agents wanted. D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau st.

A Sensible Wife on Hats.
Bill said to his wife, "I've been thinking, my dear,
I would buy a new hat for this time of the year;
But where shall I go to get the best, tell ——."
She replied, "How stupid you men are; you know very well
If you want the best Hats it's in Broadway you'll see 'em
At WHITE'S splendid store under Barnum's Museum."

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Smithsonian House—Broadway, corner of Houston-st. Hotel accommodations on the European plan, or $2 per day for rooms and board at option. Travelers will find this to be a good hotel.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 456 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Coolest of all the Cassimeres;
The Hudson Ventilating Hat. Price $3.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—RAMSON.—In this City, on Monday, July 11, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, Mr. NEIL BRYANT, of this City, to Miss GERTRUDE E. RAMSON, of New-Haven, Conn.
New Haven papers please copy.

THOMAS—TRITTON.—In this City, on Sunday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Richard Tritton, No. 140 Cherry-st., by the Rev. Amsi Camp, Mr. AUGUSTINE THOMAS to Miss MEDORA TRITTON.

CHESTER—WALTHALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at the Leeav. Church, on Monday, July 11, by the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., EDWIN S. CHESTER, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH WALTHALL of the former place.

TAXTER—WICKSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., at Irvingplace, on Sunday, July 10, by the Rev. J. O. Rogers, FREDERICK W. TAXTER to DEBORAH WICKSON, of this City.

KNOWLTON—POTTS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2 by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. ALEX. S. KNOWLTON, of New Jersey, to CATHARINE POTTS, of New-York.

DIED.

GREEN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, after a severe illness, WILLIAM GREEN, aged 30 years and 24 days.
His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Charles Green, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Charles Green. No. 277 Madison st.
Boston and Charlestown papers please copy.

HERKNER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, MATILDA, youngest daughter of Henry and Anne Herkner, in the 14th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Summit st., South Brooklyn.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Second day, (Monday,) 7th month, 11th, at the residence of her son, S. C. Pearsall, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Thos. Pearsall, in the 92d year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

COLBY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, July 10, NETTIE LADD, youngest daughter of Dr. J. L. and M. A. Colby, aged 4 years, 1 month and 3 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 125th st., between 4th and 5th avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—On Monday morning, July 11, Mr. WM. H. POWELL, in the 51st year of his age.
The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) July 12, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Geo. B. Powell, at Fordham. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad, for the 2½ P. M. train from 26

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 61 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as children's nurse and seamstress or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging and highly recommended; has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamberwork or plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would see to children; they both can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a hotel or a large boarding house; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is an experienced baker; the other as a first-class waitress or chambermaid, both would prefer the country, and can produce the best of City references. Call at No 77 West 25th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer, or would do general housework; separately; good references; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call personally, at No 510 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in an Episcopalian family, either in the City or country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Canadian woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, sours, jellies, dessert, ice cream, pastry, pies, puddings, fish and fowl of all sorts; has most excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No 28 4th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands shirtmaking, children's clothes; has worked at dressmaking; is quick at the needle; or as nurse and seamstress; will go in the country; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 32d st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, in an American family in the country; one is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; the other a good chambermaid; they have not been long in this country. Call, for two days, at No. 159 Forsyth-st., on E. H. DRAPER.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman of settled age; is capable and trustworthy of any charge; is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker; is willing to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at the bakery store near Abingdon-square, 8th av., corner of Jane st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a most faithful capable servant; is a good cook and baker and a most superior washer and ironer, neat economical and an obliging girl. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist with the washing; has the best of reference, wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th av., 1st floor, front room.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman with a fine, fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as nurse in City or country; has no objection to traveling with a family to Europe or any part of the United States. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do housework, cook, wash and iron; is a respectable girl, and can get the best of City reference. Call at No 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference, and wishes to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No 407 Broadway, up stairs. A respectable lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress or to do housework, by a young woman with good references; also by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as general servant, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is kind and attentive to children; also by a regular seamstress and parlor maid; wages $6 and $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; understands her business perfectly. Call, or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 19th st, between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and to wait on a lady; is capable of filling any situation; the best of City references. Call, for three days, at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply for two days, at No. 163 East 26th st., third floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is thoroughly acquainted with her business, and can give satisfactory City reference. Inquire at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or chambermaid and waiting for a small family. Inquire at No. 113 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENter and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; he perfectly understands the care, and treatment, and management of gentlemen's horses; he is an excellent groom, and a good driver; he can keep his horses, and harness, and carriage in first class condition, and has no objection to go to any part of the country; would be willing to work in the garden if other duties were not needed. He can give excellent references as to character and capability. He can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 135 East 12th-st. He can be seen there for two days. Address a note to COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, an engagement in some private family within 100 miles from this City, as farmer and gardener, &c.; knows how to take care of cows and horses, and is a good driver; has lived several years in the above capacity with last employer, from whom he is well recommended, and knows his business. Wages moderate. Address, for two days, A. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, RECENTLY from the old country, a situation as gardener in city or country; he is thoroughly acquainted with his business, having filled first class situations in England; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c.; is a person of the most trustworthy habits, civil, industrious and obliging. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendation as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived in this City. Will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to any part of the States. Address a line to S. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Call at 119 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTionable character, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk and take charge of a garden; wishes to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; best of recommendations. Apply at No. 179 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with four years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a steady driver; understands the care and management of horses; can milk; is willing and handy, and not afraid to work. Apply for two days at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE STOVE PLATE MOULDERS WANTED.—In consequence of our refusal to submit to the dictation of a Committee in the government of our shop (wages and pay they acknowledge to be satisfactory,) part of our moulders have quit work. Our prices are such that a moulder can make $2 per day. Being moulders ourselves, we will agree to raise the price on any job where a moulder cannot make $2 in eight hours providing we cannot do it ourselves. The men in our employ for the last fifteen years have made more time than any other establishment of the kind, a majority of them while in our employ have accumulated money and no less than twenty of them now own houses and lots; our prices have been the same for the past eight years, no discount off, except upon one article. We now have forty moulders to work, and have room for twenty five more. Application may be made either in person or by letter at our office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st. No member of the Moulders' Union need apply. ABENDROTH BROTHERS.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A YANKEE Notion Jobbing House, must be very quick and correct in calculations, write a distinct and rapid hand, able and willing to work, and strictly temperate in his habits; would prefer a young unmarried man with experience in the above line of business. To such a one a permanent situation would be given from the 1st of August next, with a satisfactory salary. Apply in handwriting of applicant, with reference, to Box No. 3,584 Post-office; none but such as can give satisfactory proof of the above qualifications, and comply with terms named need take the trouble to apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE woman to do the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful in a gentleman's family in the country. If a suitable woman offers herself for this place, and she has a husband who understands waiting, he may also be employed; none but such as have the best qualifications and can furnish the most satisfactory references need apply; good wages paid. Call at No 215 Carlton-av. near DeKalb, Brooklyn, between 10 and 1 o'clock today.

WANTED—IN AN AGRICULTURAL WAREhouse, a competent salesman, who can make himself thoroughly useful, and who has unexceptionable references. Address, with name and references, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COOK WANTED.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIvate family, an experienced cook and good baker, and washer and ironer. A Protestant preferred. To one who can furnish good recommendations, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 90 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TEND IN A first-class bakery and confectionery; none need apply except one well acquainted with store business, and willing to be useful; unexceptionable references required as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 15 Jatharine-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PERSONS (EITHER male or female) who understand coloring Photographs in oil or water colors. Constant employment will be given at GREY'S Gallery, No. 371 Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK.—AN A NO. 1 CLERK IS wanted in a staple dry goods house; none other need apply. Address Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference.

100 AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SECOND Edition of Hitchcock's great picture of the Central Park, to be issued THIS DAY. Price, 50 cents a copy. D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A STOUT, good-natured girl. She must be an experienced cook and ready to turn her practiced hand to any thing. HENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 79 East 25th st

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STOUT BOYS TO work at a light manufacturing business. Apply at Nos. 221 and 223 West 26th-st., near 8th av.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

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A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No 843 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had some experience in teaching, and who bears testimonials of competency from gentlemen of high character and position, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address T. H. P., No. 107 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS governess, by a lady fully qualified, and who has had great experience in teaching music, French and the English branches. No objections to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired, only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

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LECTURES.

BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN FUND.—LECture by Professor GUGLIELMO GAJANI, LL. D., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. Subject—*The Present Struggle in Italy and its Leaders.* Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the principal hotels, bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PATENT MANGLES, New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to J. J. & J. McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, SITUATED and lying in 57th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side; 21 feet 100 feet wide; there is a front and rear house and out buildings, suitable for a cartman, milkman, or some other business. The houses are frame, the front can be used for shop or store; the rear has eight rooms, with a well in the yard. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

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FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No 104 George-st.; lot 38x115 house 26x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply at GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.—Two hundred and twenty acres, situated between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, on the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike, nine miles from Ithaca, and two miles from Port Deposit. Buildings are new, consisting of house coach-barn and farm-barns. The dwelling is large, built in modern style, elevated—overlooking the entire farm and surrounding country; yard and grounds are tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and a fine orchard in rear. The farm lies rolling between two streams which water the fields on either side. No swamp or waste land; loam soil of excellent quality and in highest state of cultivation; fences in model order. A farm road passes through the centre, dividing it into equal parts. One half would be sold with the buildings if desired. It is eligibly situated, 12 hours from New-York City *via* New-York and Erie Railroad, and 8 hours from Albany *via* New-York Central Railroad, Cayuga Lake steamboat, Port Depôt landing. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York; or address H. D. BASTO, Trumansburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-York or Brooklyn, until October or November, by a family of four adults; the best of care guaranteed. Address A. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, with terms, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—IMMEDIATELY, A handsomely-furnished house, below 18th st. to Nov. 1, with the privilege of rent. Apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, No. 53 Beaver-st., Room 16, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—UNTIL OCT. 1, A FURNISHED COTtage, within an hour's sail or ride from the City. Address Box 1,071 Post-office, stating location and terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—ON FRIDAY evening last at Palace Garden, or returning from there to 18th-st., A GOLD LEVER WATCH AND CHAIN. The watch had a white face and the name of the owner, "E. M. STRATTON, New York," engraved on the inside. The above reward will be given, to any one returning the same to No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 6, or No 167 East 18th-st., or the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East 12th st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, JULY 4, at the alarm of fire in Duane st. and Broadway, a CLUSTER DIAMOND BREASTPIN, with a vine stem; had a gold chain four inches long attached. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to HENRY L. ROBERTSON, Croton Water Office, Rotunda, Park.

LOST—FOUR COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, dated April 1, 1859, Nos. 1,118, 1,119, 3,431, 3,432. Payment has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating them. A reward will be paid if left at No. 70 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 208 East Broadway—a very desirable residence, situated between Clinton and Jefferson sts.; house in most complete order, newly painted and papered throughout, furnished with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, hot and cold water, closets, stationary wash tubs, &c. Possession immediately. For key of the house and further particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 19 windows in each; store No. 208 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William-st corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET—IN GOLD-ST., NO. 45, THE FIRST floor, with or without steam power. Room 17 feet wide, and 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—A HOUSE TO LET; rent $800 per annum. For particulars, apply at No. 290 4th-st., corner of Wooster-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 194 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	Simon Sheldon,	Simon Shaffer,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Elph. Bootmar,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR.

WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED. The ice box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack: immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, into the lower cave, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $16; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $35; No. 6, $40.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EVER

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 12 o'clock P. M., at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee,

Fifty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1¼ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels, according to the map.

Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

Five acres of woodland in Southfield.

The house and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st., in the village of Tompkinsville.

The house and lot on the easterly side of same street.

Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old, in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15, when positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot at northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as No. 641 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very desirable assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, earthen ware, luster and fancy goods; a large, choice and varied stock, TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. City and Country dealers will do well to attend.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIESEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS CURES THE CHOLERA, CURES DIARRHŒA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

This is no "quack nostrum," but a REMEDY of high standing in every civilized country. It has been favorably known and highly prized throughout the United States for many years. It is made from PURE COGNAC BRANDY in France, and imported and for sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau st., Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Agent of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Dominick-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP for certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without detention or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in three cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 9 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of boils and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is simultaneously in London and New-York, is the one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of NERVOUS DISEASES in all their different forms, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every stage of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Register.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.—This delightful and permanent restorative of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nerves organization that degree of tension so requisite to give the human system the full enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man is given more vigorous and harmonious power thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about fifty thousand sold, and electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by A. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the Organs of the male and female, all their diseases and abuses; latest discoveries in reproduction from Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their arts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERMITS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that he is himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicine provided with for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of relief when attended. Office No. 483 Broadway, three doors above Broome-st. Consulting private apartments. Patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 211 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be easy gaited, (trot or pace,) and a good traveler; kind and gentle, and sound in every respect, sure footed and long-tailed. Address Box No. 2,698 Lower Post-office, with description, and stating by whom and for what purpose he has been used, and where he may be seen.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, make home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 1 Colby-st., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Waterpipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about five and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until THURSDAY July 21, for about

70,000 feet 5x7 Yellow Pine Timber.
3,000 Chestnut or Oak Cross Ties, 7 feet long.
50 tons Cast Iron Gutter Plates.
10 tons Cast Iron Knees.

Also for the labor required to construct about half a mile of single track on the Bay Ridge route and about three-quarters of a mile of double track on Furman st.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company.

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1859.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.

Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER Legal-st ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHERINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNEY, AGNES KEARNEY his wife, ARCHIBALD KEARNEY, sole surviving Trustee, Executor, &c., and ESTELLE LE PEYSTER, wife of J. Watts de Peyster.—Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made in the above entitled cause, at a Special Term held in the City of New York on the 5th day of May, 1859, I, the referee by the said decree appointed, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, the following described valuable real estate described in the said decree as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: All that certain mansion-house and lot of ground situate in the First (formerly West) Ward of the City of New-York, and opposite to the Bowling-green in the Broadway, and containing in front forty (40) feet eight (8) inches, and in the rear forty (40) feet and one (1) inch, and extending in length from Broadway to Green rich st, be the same more or less, and bounded to the south ward by the house and lots of Archibald Kennedy, Esq., and to the north by the house and grounds of Robert Livingston, Esq., as the same are described or conveyed in and by a certain deed made and executed by Henry Laight, Philip Kearney and Frederick De Peyster, the executors of John Watts, deceased, to Philip Kearney, Jr., Susan Macomb and John Watts de Peyster, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1843, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 430 of Conveyances, page 370, Dec. 19, 1842, and being the premises now known as No. three (3) Broadway, in the City of New-York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in way appertaining.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

JAMES MULFORD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lela V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax Defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Montague-place, near Court at., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859.

C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je6-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. BARNARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 234 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23 1859

my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.

ap12-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, Cottage Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., new styles. The Eagle Spring Mattress, with invalid attachment, the best and coolest bed in use; Patent Elevating Invalid Lounge; Mattresses of all kinds good and cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c, for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 662 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

8:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:00 P. M.—White Plains.
9:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at Thirty-Second Street Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3, New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 11:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.I.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 6¼ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
BATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King who commands them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after night-fall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart,—and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new positions,—while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them,—suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading out ward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the west, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half-a-dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total route. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more struggle in the morning, but, judging from my own observation, it certainly is not probable. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral Powers, to accept the peace which NAPOLEON will be very likely to tender him.

Just before nightfall a tremendous cannonading was distinctly visible in the direction of Mantua, and it was supposed by one or two French officers that Prince NAPOLEON was assaulting that fortress as part of the general plan of the day's operations, while the Emperor was engaging the enemy in the open field. But I see no reason to suppose that this is true, as Prince NAPOLEON could scarcely have reached Mantua by this time, as he was in Florence only a week ago.

I have thus given you a very general outline of this great battle as it came under my own observation. I have mentioned no names of subordinate officers, because I have had no opportunity to learn the specific part which individuals took in the engagement. All that I must leave for subsequent letters, or refer you for it to the official reports which we here shall not see for three or four days after they are published in Paris.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number of killed and wounded in this battle; but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than *ten thousand* wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day—to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places. The first intimation we received of an engagement having taken place, was from meeting three or four carts, drawn by oxen, and filled with wounded—before we reached Montechiaro on the road from Brescia. As we had heard of no battle, we naturally supposed that these wounds had been received in some skirmish. Soon after we met a one-horse carriage, in which was laid at full length an officer of rank, whose face wore so ghastly a look as to make it evident he was dying. On reaching Montechiaro, and stopping for a moment to rest our horses, we were told that a great battle was then going on in the plain before Castiglione; and going at once to the summit of some old fortifications which once defended the town, we could see with our glasses the smoke of the engagement. We lost no time in pushing forward, although we were told that we could not reach Castiglione because the roads were completely occupied by artillery held in reserve. We went on, however, continuing to meet carriages and carts laden with wounded, and passing the French camps of the previous night, came to a point, at about half a mile from the town, where a park of artillery wagons was defiling from their camp into the road. Watching our chance, we drove in between two of the wagons, and so entered the town under cover of the enormous cloud of dust which they raised. The main street was densely crowded with carts, carriages, horses, donkeys, oxen, soldiers, suttlers and persons and animals of every description. We pushed our way, without hindrance, directly past the house marked as the *Quartier Générale*, or head-quarters of the Emperor, and were thus within the camp. We had gone but a short distance when we came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down a cross-street to a church which had been taken for a hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered,—hundreds had their hands tied up,—and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds,—and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and a resolute air,—naked to his waist, and having a bullet-wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet-thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look,—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two,—and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts,—and a few were carried upon matrasses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon-ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment,—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners,—and it continued thus from about 10 in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by. All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed;—mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds;—Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort;—but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

When we drove into town, we were warned by a French gentleman, who had arrived a little before us that unless we placed our carriage in the stable o grounds of some private citizen, it would certainly be seized for the services of the wounded, as his ha been. As it was all we could rely on for a *bedroom* as well as a means of locomotion, we were unwilling thus to lose it. On going to a private house, therefore, to make such an arrangement we found it had been taken for a hospital, and among its inmates was a *vivandere*,—a woman of perhaps 30, dressed in the style of our Bloomers, who had received a ball in her hand while following her occupation and carrying water and wine to the soldiers during the action. Two surgeons from the Emperor's family were dressing her wound,—and though pale from loss of blood she was conversing cheerfully and even gaily with them.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded, there came along squads of prisoners taken at various stages of the action. Sometimes there would be only three or four,—then twenty, fifty or a hundred, and in one company over 400. They walked closely together six or eight deep,—the officers being generally in the middle,—and were guarded by a single file of troops walking on each side. As a general thing they were not bad looking men. Very many of them were very young—not over 20 certainly—and only now and then you would see a particularly brutal and stupid countenance. There was nothing like anger or shame on their faces; they seemed generally wholly indifferent to their position, but looked about with a good deal of curiosity upon the crowd which surrounded them. They were generally silent, though now and then they would talk and laugh with each other as they passed along. The officers were, with scarcely an exception, handsome, manly and intelligent fellows. All were without arms. The uniform of the men was a very coarse brown stuff, made of flax, very plain, and with scarcely any attempt at ornament. Towards night, carts began to come in laden with wounded Austrians, hundreds of whom passed along while I stood there, and were taken directly to the hospitals, where they received precisely the same treatment as the French. Most of them seemed to be very badly hurt. Among the number, both of the wounded and the prisoners, were many Hungarians.

The town to-night, as might be expected, is simply a camp. The streets which are narrow are crammed with artillery and provision wagons trying, almost in vain, to make their way through the town;—bivouac fires light up the orchards and fields all around the village;—two streams of troops pour out on the two roads leading to the field of battle, extending as far as the eye can reach;—sutlers, fruit peddlers, and smal dealers of every kind circulate among the soldiers who crowd the streets;—an immense train of Piedmontese artillery are brought to a stand in the street while trying to make their way through the town to their place of encampment;—and thousands of French infantry, despairing of reaching their tents, have seated themselves upon the narrow sidewalks, and with the house-walls for a back and their haversacks for pillows, they have addressed themselves in that position to the labor of obtaining a night's rest. It is a striking scene most certainly,—and the most wonderful part of it is *the perfect order and good behavior of the troops*. I have not seen during the whole day a single instance of disorder, or of even rudeness in word or deed from any soldier. Not one have I seen in the slightest degree intoxicated;—not one have I seen shouting or singing;—not a rough or rude remark have I seen or heard addressed to any one,—nor have I failed, in a single instance, whenever I have applied to a soldier for information or addressed him on any subject whatever, to receive a courteous reply and the most polite endeavor to aid my wishes. Nor have I heard a single cheer over the victory,—or a single syllable of exultation over the prisoners as they come in. The most respectful silence has in every case been preserved. Expressions of sympathy with the wounded were constant, and prompt attention, so far as possible, was always given to their wants. Private property in the town, so far as I can see, has been treated with perfect respect. In selecting fields for the camp, those which will be injured by it least seem uniformly to be chosen. Bakers' shops, and groceries with cheese, bacon, sausages, &c., freely exposed, are open,—and I have repeatedly seen soldiers bargaining for supplies at their windows. But I have heard of no instance and seen no indication of the slightest interference with private property. Yet there is no great rigor of discipline enforced—for the soldiers seem to be quite at their ease, and wander about town very much at their own discretion. But they look upon war as a business,—as something to be done, like everything else, with as little fuss and excitement as possible. So they look upon a battle, and the operations attending it—the care of the wounded, the reception of prisoners, &c.—as merely part of the regular routine,—just like cleaning their muskets, or boiling their soup over their bivouac fires.

But it is 3 o'clock in the morning, and you will excuse me from a general disquisition upon the character and habits of the French soldiery. I slept upon a bench last night,—and, if the fleas permit, have hope of a little better accommodation for the few hours that remain of to-night. I have written this letter, however, in order that you may receive as early a report as possible, of the great battle and victory which will make the 24th of June a day long to be remembered in the history of the world.

I shall send this to Brescia in the morning, and hope it may reach Liverpool in time for the steamer of the 2d of July.

H. J. R.

Later from Castiglione on the Day of the Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has commanded and lost to-day his first battle. His army, concentrated at leisure within the last fortnight, was the most formidable in number of modern times. It was stationed at a point chosen by himself, where he had the advantage of a superior position, and yet he was beaten completely from the field by the French army.

We were fortunate enough to arrive on the ground in the early part of the fight, and during a portion of the time were stationed on a hill, at the very spot occupied by the Emperor NAPOLEON during the first few hours of the day. From this point we could take in with the eye the whole field, and notwithstanding the extent of the ground fought over, were able to comprehend the *ensemble* of the battle.

The two armies had been gradually approaching each other for several days, and it was generally understood, as well in the army as in the country near the scene of the great conflict, that a field battle was imminent. The army of the Emperor of Austria, which had gradually retreated from the fatal field of Magenta, halted, demoralized, at the Mincio. The Emperor, who had been collecting reinforcements—one might call it a new army—at Verona, advanced a week ago with this force, and, joining with the army which had fallen back from Magenta, moved to the encounter of the French, to seek revenge for the defeat of GYULAI. The French were only too well pleased to meet their enemy thus, and the encounter on the plain of Castiglione was as if by mutual agreement.

The Emperor's head-quarters on the 23d were at Montechiaro. A part of the army, however, camped the same night at Castiglione, and on the 23d the whole army was encamped, a portion at the farther border of the town of Castiglione, and the balance along the road to Montechiaro. A body of four hundred and fifty Austrians had been captured on the 22d on the road to Castiglione, and the advanced posts of each army were constantly in the neighborhood of one another.

Castiglione, a compact town of perhaps two thousand inhabitants, and almost two thousand years old, is built upon a slight elevation, which is actually the termination at that place of the Lombardian Alps. To the south and west of the town extends as far as the eye can reach, the level and highly-cultivated country for which this part of Italy is so celebrated. To the east of the town there extends a series of hills, three or four hundred feet high, in a circular form, presenting their concavity to the south, and terminating at a distance from the town of perhaps six miles. Around this tongue of hill the plain extends to the north, where it terminates at the strongly-fortified town of Peschiera.

On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp o the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt however was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrian centre was on and toward the extremity of the long tongue of hills to which I have referred; their right on the same range of hills, close up to the town of Castiglione, and their left extending directly out across the plain to the south of the termination of the tongue of hills. On these hills there were two villages occupied by the Austrians, and a high old tower overlooking the plain and the whole country around. The Austrian position was in a crescent (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long; and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the First Regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At 1 o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this Regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me that at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their Regiment was on his feet. Their brave Colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in place of their Colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in effect I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter, covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and retaken three times by CANROBERT's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal CANROBERT's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct. I had this detail from different persons engaged in the battle; but the burning took place early on the day before we arrived on the ground, and we did not, therefore, see this incident.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from their strong position on the hill-sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain-storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

During this storm, which lasted nearly an hour, we took refuge in one of the division head-quarters of the town, and there assisted in dressing the wounded as they were brought in. The storm, which was but a burst, and which seemed to have been sent expressly to cool the hot air and to lay the dust, had no sooner ceased than the thunder of the artillery was again heard, but this time around and to the north of the point of hills in the direction of Peschiera. The battle had been renewed, or perhaps to us at the village, only drowned by the storm. We hastened to a high hill half a mile east of the town, to a point near where the Austrian right rested at daylight in the morning, and at the very place on which NAPOLEON had stood during the first hours of the battle, and from this point we could see distinctly what was going on. Away to the northeast, towards Peschiera, which was clearly in view, and apparently near the borders of the lake of Garda, the battle was raging with renewed fury. The Piedmontese, fifty thousand strong, commanded by the King, who had stopped the night of the 23d in advance of Sonato, and who had come to the field of action in the rear of the Austrian morning position, had attacked the Austrians in the flank as they retreated. We could see each discharge of the cannon as they vomited forth in rapid succession their death-dealing missiles, and when we shaded our ears behind the crown of the hill on which we stood, could hear distinctly not only the discharges of the cannon, but the sharp, rapid cracking of the rifled muskets of the infantry.

The scene at this moment was one long to be remembered. Ten miles north of us, and on the eastern and western shores of the lake, the Alps reared their snow-covered tops above the clouds. The storm had cleared away, and the sunset was never more beautiful in this country of lovely skies. Nearer to us, on the south side of the lake, where the shore is nearly level, the battle was raging, and the movements of the batteries from point to point could be perceived. The rays of the setting sun illuminating the snow-clad tops of the mountains, rendered their sides dark and sombre, and threw a shade upon the water beyond the contending armies which brought these into strong relief. The Austrians could be seen steadily receding; the batteries of artillery on both sides were constantly shifting from one little hillock to another, and as soon as placed in position a regular rolling discharge could be heard and a line of fire seen like a conflagration. The scene was alike picturesque and terrible.

The Austrians continued to recede towards the Mincio at Peschiera, and it was reported in the French army that the bridge at that place had been cut, some said by GARIBALDI, some by the people, and that the Austrian retreat being thus cut off, they would be all surrounded. Others pretended that GARIBALDI was on the other side of the lake awaiting the Austrians on their retreat; but all these statements may have been mere surmises. At 9 o'clock we left our look-out to hunt up a corner in which to write you these details, and as we descended the ravine on the side of the town, we still heard, although we could no longer see, the discharges of the guns, and knew that the work of death was going on. We are naturally anxious to learn the result of this closing scene in the long and bloody day's work.

At Mantua, which could be seen in the distance to the southeast, there was a great quantity of smoke, which gave rise to the supposition that the Prince NAPOLEON had arrived from the Duchies on that side, and had commenced the siege of that place. But this is problematical. Other patches of smoke were seen nearer, which induced the belief that the French were pursuing the Austrians in the direction of Mantua. We shall soon know the truth on these points.

This great battle, which will render Solferino and the 24th of June memorable in history, lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening—a total of sixteen hours; and it may be that the pursuit is not yet suspended. It was a battle in which French skill in the art of war once more proved superior to that of Austria, her ancient enemy, and it would seem that she ought now to be willing to make peace.

We were unable to arrive even at an approximation of the casualties of the day. All the officers who might have been able to furnish us correct information continued in the pursuit of the enemy, and we were obliged to rely upon what we saw with our own eyes and could obtain from the wounded themselves. From these data we feel warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. We certainly saw ourselves 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. The procession of the wounded was continuous during 12 hours that we remained spectators of the scene, and now, in the morning hours, the stream is pouring on, seeking a resting place in the churches of the surrounding villages and hamlets towards Brescia, all of which have been seized by the surgeons for hospital purposes. It is a blessing indeed that on such occasions as this the country should be so well supplied with large and elegant churches, for they form admirable hospitals, and serve as a resting place for wounded men who might otherwise die on their carts on the highway for want of shelter. The hospital and churches of Castiglione are reserved for the wounded officers and the men on whom capital operations are to be performed, especially for the amputated. The medical officers expressed surprise at the disproportion of men who were brought from the field with wounds of the arms and legs, and in effect we observed this singularity among the wounded. But then it must be recollected that it is only wounds of the circumference that are not fatal, and that those of the chest and abdomen generally remain on the field. The most horrible wounds to look at, however, were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the First Regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouth hanging in *lambeaux* from sword cuts, others the cheeks swollen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through.

The Cent Gardes had established their *ambulanc* in the house at which we had placed our carriage for safety during the battle. Several of these men were wounded near the Emperor, and the surgeon to the corps assured me that the Emperor had a ball on the top of the shoulder, under the epaulette. Several of the officers of His Majesty's *etat-major* were also wounded, and from all I can learn the casualties among the officers on the French side were numerous.

If anything were wanting to prove that the French were the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jolting along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, on whom the blood was oozing from ghastly wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along on their way in search of an *ambulance* and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard-hearted. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains. For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

The air of resignation, and the quiet, respectful manner of these brave fellows, rendered the scene more touching, more sympathetic. A noisy, bravado air would have seriously detracted from the sympathy and the horror of the scene. But all this, as the wounded men said, was nothing to the field of battle, only on the field of battle they thought neither of their own wounds, nor of the mass of their dead comrades over whose bodies they were obliged to march. I have heard no estimate of the number of the dead.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French. The largest gang I saw were brought in by the Turcos. They were obliged to stop [illegible] I stood, and [illegible] look at them. A considerable prop[ortion] were Lombards, a fact which a large a[mount] locking Turco of the escort evidently did n[ot] for be explained to us in ridiculing them, that [illegible] fired but once and then laid down their guns. P[oor] fellows, they were no doubt glad to remain on their own soil, even as prisoners, and one only wonders at the blind egotism of the Austrian rulers in placing reliance upon men who have no love for them, and who are compelled to fight against their brethren and their own firesides. The Hungarians also were in considerable numbers, and some of these were large and magnificent physical men. But they were not quick enough nor powerful enough for our Turcos and Zouaves, who, while rendering justice to the good-will and obstinacy with which they fought, merely talked of their inferiority as a matter of course and of their own success as equally a sure thing.

The Austrian uniform, while convenient to the wearer, is most ungainly and unsoldier-like in appearance, consisting of a dust-colored coat, dirty green pantaloons, and a cap almost invisible from its size and color. The officers we saw, were exceedingly handsome, gentlemanly looking men, and were distinguished more particularly from the men by a bright golden star on the front of a dark green cap. The officers walked in the middle of the gangs of prisoners, and although they remained silent, they did not look downcast or humiliated. The men chatted with such of their escort as could talk German or Italian.

In and about Castiglione, there were 20,000 soldiers in charge of the enormous train of the army, while in the rear of the town there remained a reserve of 20,000 men, to support the army in case of disaster. Add to this 10,000 or 15 000 wounded men in Castiglione, and several hundred thousand men scattered over the plain in conflict, and dead on the ground, and you have a scene encompassed in a space of eight miles' diameter, such, perhaps, as this land of great battle scenes never saw before. From the high peaked bluff from which we watched the last hours of the battle, all this scene could be taken in and comprehended at one glance. It was a great battle, and surely ought to decide, once for all, the vast superiority of French over Austrian arms.

The Emperor's head-quarters were moved from the village of Castiglione to Volta, the most distant o the captured villages, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The crossing of the Mincio will no doubt take place to-morrow, for Volta is within a mile or two of this river, and the Emperor will not now be likely to give the enemy any rest.

MALAKOFF.

MONTECHIARO—Morning of the 25th.

I was obliged to return here this morning, which is four miles on the road to Brescia, in order to get food for man and horse, intending to return again to the battle-field in the afternoon. During the two hours I have been here, one continuous train of wagons has been passing with the wounded, seeking, wherever they can find, far or near, but always toward home, a resting place to get cured of their wounds. The women and the priests carry them out wine and compresses for their wounds, while the men of the town help soldiers, such as wish to rest awhile on their feet, to descend and remount again into their wagons. If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimation of the number of wounded is small.

MR. RAYMOND, Judge FOSSYTH, of Troy, and myself, were the only strangers, (with the exception of two English journalists,) whom we knew to be such, on the ground during the battle.

We have only been able to preserve our carriage, which is rather an elegant one for this country, and two horses, by a passport, as Bearer of Dispatches, which I was fortunate enough to have in my pocket, and which was given to me by the American Minister in Paris, for dispatches for the American Minister at Turin. All other private carriages have been seized to convey wounded officers back to Brescia. This mere semblance of officiality goes a long way with the order-loving, respectful, and always polite French officials. They did not happily even examine into the utterly worthless character of my passport on the ground where I now am.

I have had to come all the way to Brescia to put these letters in the mail, and if it had not been for my passport I could not have got into or out of the town, which is under martial law.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

The London *Post* of June 27 says that the Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, June 25.

The *Times* says that the Earl of Tankerville died on June 25, and the Marchioness of Sligo on the 26th.

A fire which caused the entire destruction of the station at Reading, occurred on Sunday morning, June 26.

The London *Herald* says there is no truth in the report of the Emperor of Russia being about to visit Paris.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Lord Palmerston was reëlected for Tiverton; Lord John Russell was reëlected for the City of London; the Right Honorable Sir G. C. Lewis was reëlected for the Radnor Boroughs; Sir G. Grey was reëlected for Morpeth; Mr. Milner Gibson was reëlected for Ashton Under Line; Mr. Cardwell was also reëlected without opposition; Mr. Gladstone was reëlected for Oxford University by a majority of 23 votes over Lord Chandos; the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe was reëlected for Calne, and Sir H. Keating for Reading.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says that the report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honored by a visit from Royalty, and that orders have been issued to have 10,000 troops encamped on the Curragh for review order, on her Majesty's expected visit in August next.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Great excitement is of course manifested here in consequence of the brilliant victory of Solferino. The Empress came into Paris on Saturday, June 25, with the Princess CLOTILDE, to preside at a Council of Ministers. Trade in Paris and in the provinces has followed its natural course during the last week. There is more activity observed in the French sea-ports, and an increase is taking place in the importation of foreign produce. It is hoped that the Emperor of Austria, after his repeated defeats, may be induced to abandon Lombardy, and that the neutral Powers may prevail on the belligerents to conclude a peace. In that case commercial affairs would again become prosperous. The Paris Flour market was again dull last week. Wheat continues to fall at Marseilles. A large quantity of foreign Wheat is expected there, which has been purchased at a high price.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, June 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, Prussia mad the proposal to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

DRESDEN, Sunday, June 26.

Prussia has made the proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 7th and 8th Federal *corps d'armée*, and under the superior orders of Bavaria.

The London *Post*, of the 28th, has the following felegram:

PARIS, Monday, June 27.

The Military Committee of the Diet, charged with the examination of the Prussian proposition relative to the concentration of forces on the Rhine, will not give in its decision for a fortnight.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Saturday, June 25.

Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona, and other town have been replaced under the authority of the Popes by intervention of Pontifical troops.

The *Pays* says: "The Papal authority has been re-established everywhere, with the exception of th delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli." The same journal adds that this version seems to b more probable than that of the message received her from Rome.

AMNESTY AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sunday, June 26.

By a decree issued last night, 137 refugees are per mitted to return, an all other Sicilians soliciting per mission, and promising obedience to the laws.

The Daily *News* says that KOSSUTH arrived at Genoa st Wednesday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the Hungarians there.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian correspondence of June 27 contains the following:

"The Emperor will soon return to Vienna on account of important Government business. The Commander-in-Chief of the army, which is preparing for a new battle, is given to Marshal HESS."

The correspondent to the *Times* says the following order of the day appeared at Verona on the 18th:

"I to-day take the supreme command of the armies which are opposed to the enemy, and at the head of my gallant troops I will continue the struggle which Austria was obliged to begin in defence of her honor and rights. Soldiers, your devotion to me, and the brilliant courage you have already exhibited, are guarantees that you will, under my command, obtain those successes which our fatherland expects.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, June 27.

The Bank discount has been reduced from 3½ per [illegible] Duke of HADEN[illegible] rudes thus: "The time fo[illegible] has not yet arrived, and we may yet [illegible]e to impose on ourselves great sacrifices, and to undergo more painful trials than any we have hitherto borne. Hold yourselves, therefore, ready to respond to my call, and to fight under my flag, like valiant Germans, for the honor of the country."

Effect of the Victories of the Emperor in France.

Correspondence of London Times.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 25—8:30 P. M.

The news of the battle of Cavriana was received this morning by telegraph, and was posted up at the corners of the streets and on the public buildings at 10 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm and excitement were created by the publication of the dispatch. However great is the curiosity of the people, there has been no disposition to quarrel with the meagreness of the telegram, for it is remarked that the dispatch was sent off within an hour and a quarter after the conclusion of the battle. Flags were immediately hoisted and preparations made for a general illumination on the invitation of the Police, which is now beginning. This crowning victory, as it is reported to be, has won over many to the Imperial cause—for there are or were many Legitimists here—and created a general confidence in the Emperor that was not to be expected, and which has, perhaps, never been witnessed since the days of his uncle. The marvelously rapid successes of His Majesty have invested him with the prestige of military glory—all that was wanting, it was said, to rivet his hold upon the loyalty and devotion of the nation. It is universally believed—and certainly with every appearance of truth when the blunders of the Crimea are remembered—that the admirable and faultless organization of the French advance and the expulsion of the Austrians from Piedmont and Lombardy have been due entirely to the Emperor. To his unceasing supervision, even of the minutest details, and to his strategical knowledge, France is believed to be indebted for her recent victories. An individual who had the indiscretion to say in public that "it was all very well to talk about the Emperor, but it was his Generals who devised the plans and gained the victory," was silenced in a manner he little anticipated. However great may be the national *penchant* for *dénigrement*, there is not the slightest disposition to detract from the Emperor's credit, to which he is held to be fairly entitled. It is certainly a marvellous instance in the history of military operations for a commander who previously never witnessed a shot fired in earnest, nor had the slightest practical knowledge of the art of war, whose whole knowledge of military strategy has been derived from books,—It is marvelous, and calculated to destroy all existing ideas, to see him defeat the highly-educated and practiced veterans of the Austrian armies when fairly matched, and command the generals of the First Napoleon as well as the celebrities of African campaigns.

Besides the feelings of satisfaction at success, there is a vague sentiment of surprise and astonishment which gradually merges into unlimited confidence, and resuscitates a belief in the star or destiny of the Bonapartes to such a degree that were the Emperor to declare war against England to-morrow, he would have the cordial and enthusiastic support of the nation, with but numerically insignificant exceptions.

Pause in the Military Movements of Prussia

A letter from Berlin of the 21st says:

"A rumor has been generally current to-day that a sudden check has taken place in the preparations for mobilization, and that the execution of that important measure has been suspended. The rumor is founded on two real facts. First, the arrangements made on the different railways for the conveyance of a number of troops have been countermanded; and, secondly, a part of the men summoned to Berlin for the landwehr have not received their uniforms as they were to have done, but have been paid and sent home, with orders to hold themselves in readi ess for a future day. It was stated, it is true, that the uniforms were not yet ready, but that is not correct, as the military storehouses contain everything necessary. The change in the arrangements on the railways is a more important fact than the interruption in the clothing, which can only be momentary. A great part of the Prussian troops must pass over the Bavarian territory, and the Prussian officers who had been sent to make the necessary arrangements speak in the most glowing terms of the enthusiasm with which they were everywhere received. The Bavarian Government has, however, suddenly changed its ideas, and now declares that it will not allow the passage of the Prussian troops until Prussia has clearly and categorically explained the object of the military measures which she has adopted. It is not yet known what answer will be given to that demand."

Financial and Commercial News.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article June 27:

"The news of the battle on the Mincio has caused an improvement in the funds, owing to a disposition on the part of the speculators to assume that it may have been sufficiently decisive to lead to immediate negotiations for peace.

It is stated from Paris that large quantities of diamonds and other valuables are finding their way to that market, chiefly from Austria and other parts of Germany, and that there is a considerable exportation of five-franc pieces in return.

The *Times'* City Article of the 28th, has the following:

"The English funds here experienced a fresh improvement of ¼ per cent. to-day, on the assumption that the results of the battle of Cavriana will dispose the Austrians to submit to terms of peace, and increase the hesitation of Prussia to plunge into the struggle.

There was more demand for money this morning, and some applications for advances were made to the Bank. The transactions in foreign stocks have been moderate, but prices have been well supported. About £40 000 in gold was sold to the Bank to-day, including £5,000 Russian. The quotations from the Continent show flatness in the rates of Exchange, and at Hamburg there is an increased demand for silver.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento was expected to take place June 28. At Corfu, owing to the demand for the French steamers, coal has advanced 80s. ₱ ton. There is a feeling at Vienna that peace is probable through Prussian intervention. The British Honduras Company have purchased the freehold estates in Honduras, of HYDE, HOGGS & Co., for £51,000."

The London *Post* says:

"The tendency in the value of money, in the discount market, is rather upwards, and in less than a fortnight there is every likelihood that the value of money will again decline, and the minimum charge of the Bank of England be reduced 2½ ₱ cent. per annum."

THE TEA TRADE.

JUNE 27.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 791,644 lbs., which is a decrease of 64,004 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article of June 29:

"In the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino to enable the public to judge of its probable effect n predisposing Austria to terms of submission, the English funds have shown heaviness to-day. The final price of Consols on Tuesday evening was 92¾. The next account is fixed for the 9th of August, but the immediate scarcity of stock is such as to cause the price to be the same for delivery as for that period. The final quotation of the French Three ₱ Cents. was 62f. 20c., or about ½ below the closing price of yesterday. In the Stock Exchange from 2 2½ ₱ cent. was paid for short loans on Government Securities. In the foreign Exchanges the rate on Amsterdam was rather lower. Paris and Hamburg have slightly advanced. The *Result* has arrived from Melbourne with 36,401 ounces of gold, valued at about £145,000. In American Securities there was an advance in the New-York Central Sinking Fund, and the shares of the New-York and Erie."

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 28.

TEA flat. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE—prices well supported; stock 72,000 tons, against 96 000 last year. MOLASSES—demand restricted, prices unaltered. PROVISIONS—English and foreign Butter inactive. BACON moves off freely at 1s. ₱ cwt. more money; other provisions dull. SALTPETRE flat; stock 3,700 tons. TALLOW firm, and P. Y. C. on the spot 55s. 0d. ₱ cwt., for the last three months, 56s. 9d.; stock 12,365 casks. Rough fat 2s. 1d. ₱ 8 lbs. OILS—Linseed, 28s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Olive, £46@£47 10s.; Rape steady; Cocoa-nut, 40s.@41s.; fine Palm, 46s 6d.@47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41s.@42s. ₱ cwt. METALS—Iron unaltered; Tin heavier; Australian Copper £106 ₱ ton. SPIRITS.—Brandy heavy; Rum steady; Grain Spirits command very little attention.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Arabia	July 13	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Argo	July 23	New-York	Southa'n

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	June 23	Southampt'n	New-York
Great Britain	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	July 4	Southa'n.	New-York
Ariel